The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Advance of Federal Troops Toward Manassas Junction.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL FORCES.

Twenty Thousand of Them at Manassas Junction, Centreville, Fairfax Station and Fairfax Court-house.

FORMIDABLE BATTERIES IN POSITION.

Advance of Gen. Patterson Towards Harper's Ferry.

PROBABLE RETREAT OF THE REBEL FORCES

Further Particulars of the Conflict at Phillippa.

Concentration of Troops at Cairo, Ill.

Report of the New-York Union Defence Committee.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 5.

Mr. SANDERSON, late steward of the New-York Hotel, is in Washington, for the purpose of making manifest the importance of attaching to the army persons qualified to prepare the food for the men. There is no department in which so much can be done for the comfort and good being of the men as in the kitchen. Experienced cooks, attached to each regiment, would more than save their wages, besides serving the men much better than they can serve themselves. It is to be hoped that the Government will give heed to the suggestions made by Mr. SANDERSON, and afford him or some other competent person an opportunity to carry into practice the great improvements of which the culinary branch of the service is susceptible.

THE DUTY OF GEN. BANKS.

The President has finally determined to assign Gen. BANKS to duty in the field.

Efforts are being made to create DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of your City, a Major General in the regular service.

Messrs. DRAPER, SLOAN, ASTOR, MCCURDY and RICHARDS arrived in Washington this morning. They came as a Sub-Committee of the Union Defence Committee, to report to the Commander-in-Chief the final discharge of the trusts imposed by the Government upon the Committee, of sending forward regiments of troops and munitions of war. It will be recollected that originally the President charged the Committee with the duty of sending fourteen regiments to the field. By an after arrangement, five of these regiments were transferred to the State. The remaining nine regiments have been sent forward according to the instructions of the Department, or are now awaiting orders, prepared to move at short notice. In announcing these results to the President, the Committee begged leave at the same time to offer these suggestions for the consideration of the Government.

First—The troops require additional clothing. This should be furnished by the State or by the National Government.

Second—For the support of their families there should be some public assurance from the Government that the pay of obligations to officers and men may be relied upon, at stated periods, naming also the points and periods of payment.

Third—Provisions should be made for the free and prompt transportation of articles of clothing, equipments, &c., from New-York to the camps.

Fourth—Letters should be forwarded under the frank of an appointed officer of each regiment.

Fifth—Tents, wagons, ambulances, etc., for each regiment should be furnished either by the State or the National Government.

Sixth—Great deficiencies exist in the medical and surgical departments of nearly all the New-York regiments, and some definite arrangements should be made to complete the necessary supply.

Seventh—Arms, now in the arsenals, should be placed subject to the orders of the Governor, to supply, in case of need, volunteers suddenly demanded for the field.

Eighth—Arrangements should be made for supplying each regiment with experienced cooks, as instructors.

Ninth—In order to keep up the quota of volunteers, it is essential that all proper provision should be made for the comfort and convenience of the men now in service for three months, for on their reports, when returned from the field, will depend the ability to enlist new recruits.

The President listened attentively to these suggestions, and to the details of the labors of the Committee. He was pleased to express a high appreciation of the services of the Committee to the Union, and solicited that written copies of the suggestions they had submitted should be filed in the different Departments of the Government.

The Committee will visit the camps of the several New-York regiments now in the field, and look after the wants of the troops.

MOVEMENT TOWARDS MANASSAS JUNCTION.

As hinted in my dispatchee of yesterday, a movement of our troops towards Manassas Junction was inaugurated last night, and the design of the Government is now plainly to push forward a competent force, with a view to securing that point as a basis for future operations southward.

Manassas Junction is formed at the meeting of the Gap Road, and the Orange and Alexandria Road by way of Alexandria. The distance to the Junction is thirty-five miles from Washington. To the Gap the distance is forty-three miles further nearly northwest.

The Federal troops now occupy Alexandria and and the Heights on the Leesburgh (Va.) Turnpike, in a line southwest from Alexandria, which latter point is most readily approached by water from Washington, and from whence the principal movements into the enemy's country are made from this District by the Long Bridge.

Due south, our forces occupy Arlington Heights, and the outposts extend to the westward of Columbia Turnpike and Ball's Road to the Chain Bridge. The right of the column resting on Arlington and its left on Alexandria, along a distance of seven or eight miles.

Orders were issued last night for a sudden secret movement of the troops, and simultaneous with the notice to the camps a battalion of the District Militia, comprising three companies of the City Militia under command of Major JEWELL, were also ordered to be in readiness.

At Manassas Junction it is now known that the Confederate forces have established five batteries of heavy calibre, well in position; also, a lighter battery of field pieces, and a third of heavy cannon planted upon the higher grounds commanding the approaches to that point. The noted leader and deserter MAGRUDER is in command of the artillery, and Col. ABERSHAM'S North Carolina troops are encamped there. In addition to these, there are at present three or four other regiments from Alabama, Virginia and Kentucky. The number of troops from our side who will now move upon this position is not less than 12,000, if so many are needed.

The repairs upon the Orange and Alexandria Road have been going on rapidly within the past week.

A very considerable number of the troops ordered out last night went to the Navy-yard steamers, ready to get off before midnight. The *Anacosta*, *Philadelphia*, *Baltimore*, and one or two others were occupied with soldiers, and it was intimated that their destination was Aquia Creek, but the moving of the cavalry by this means of transport, indicate another design, and there is no doubt that the expedition was intended to concentrate with the other forces *en route* for Manassas Junction.

The Rhode Island Flying Artillery, a portion of the Rhode Island Regiments, the Seventy first, New-York, and some others, went on board these boats. LEO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 5.

The belief extensively prevails that a new levy is to be called for through the War Department, and various offers have therefore been made of regiments additional to those already accepted, but it is certainly ascertained that no such levy is contemplated.

Ex Secretary of State BLACK, who to-day returned from Wheatland, says that Ex-President BUCHANAN is slowly recovering from his severe sickness.

Information has just been received that Minister CORWIN passed through Jalapa, on the 4th of May, on his way to the City of Mexico, having had a pleasant and important interview at the former city with the Mexican Minister to France, who recently arrived at New-York to take the steamer for Europe.

Gen. URAQUA, who was recently appointed Minister to Washington, has been assigned to other duty by the Mexican Government.

Gen. WEBB, Minister to Brazil, is now in Washington. As soon as his instructions are prepared he will proceed to the Capital of that country.

Mr. KING, Minister to Rome, having obtained leave of absence in order to command the Wisconsin troops, is also in Washington on business connected with military affairs.

Mr. NICOLAY, private Secretary of the President, left this afternoon for Springfield, Ill.

SELBY LILLERTON has been appointed Postmaster at Paris, Ky.

Written arguments have been submitted in the McCormick Patent Extension case, but the Commissioner will not finally decide it for several weeks.

Current reports and the newspapers have sent a fleet with troops down the Potomac last night; but this is news to the Navy Department.

Secretary SEWARD will give the fourth of his brilliant series of receptions to-morrow night, and among the guests will be several of the recently appointed ministers to foreign countries, and a larger proportion of naval officers than heretofore.

JOHN P. SANDERSON, an ex-chief Clerk of the War Department, has recently been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, and will be second in command to Col. ANDERSON.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. DALE, is on a visit to Illinois.

The *Star* of this afternoon says: "We have information from two gentlemen of character, whose sympathies with the cause of the Union we know to be entirely reliable, one of whom is just from Manassas Junction, and the other in the immediate vicinity of Leesburgh. The former assures us that on Monday last Gen. BEAUREGARD arrived certainly at the Junction. If so, we take it for granted that he has assumed command of the disunion troops in that quarter.

This gentleman further says that there is an aggregate force of 20,000 troops at Manassas Junction, Centreville, Fairfax Station and Fairfax Court house

This information, though differing widely from that received by the Government here, comes to us under circumstances that cause us to place some reliance in it.

Our informant from Leesburgh informs us that on Sunday morning last, during divine service, an officer rode up to the Quaker meeting house at Waterford, London County, seven miles from Leesburgh, and ordered the people there assembled to be at Harper's Ferry on the next Monday morning (last) with all their wagons and teams, to move the material of the troops then there. On that day we believe two thousand of those troops moved up the Potomac to a point opposite Williamsport.

The troops at Harper's Ferry we know to be almost entirely deficient in army transportation, having arrived there in comparatively small bodies by railroad, and having but sufficiency of other transportation to carry baggage of small parties over the 12 miles of wagon-road between the northern terminus of the Manassas Railroad and Winchester, the western terminus of the Winchester and Harper's Ferry Railroad. We have further to add that Leesburgh is 22 miles from Harper's Ferry."

THE ENGAGEMENT AT PHILIPPI.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 5.

The engagement at Philippi took place at 5 o'clock on Monday morning. The plan was well laid for the surprise, but the impetuosity of a few troops gave the rebels warning. They fled in haste, leaving their baggage, forty horses, four wagons loaded with provisions, and five hundred muskets.

Col. KELLY, in charging in advance of his men, was shot with a revolver by a rebel, who had charge of a provision wagon.

The Secessionists numbered about 1,500, and were well armed and equipped.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 4.

The Twelfth Illinois Regiment, Col. MCARTHUR, from Caseyville, embarked in two steamers at East St. Louis last night for Cairo.

Col. CAAES' Regiment also left Alton last night for the same destination.

It is understood that four regiments from Iowa and others from Wisconsin, and still others from Chicago are leaving, bound for Cairo.

The *Republican* learns that application was made yesterday to Judge TREAT, of the United States District Court, at Springfield, Ill., for a writ of *habeas corpus* commanding Col. MCARTHUR, of the Illinois Regiment, stationed at Caseyville, to produce the body of Capt. MCDONALD before the said Judge at Springfield. Col. MCARTHUR declined to obey the writ, alleging that he had no instructions from Gen. MCCLELLAN to deliver up the prisoner. Capt. MCDONALD accompanied Col. MCARTHUR'S regiment to Cairo.

LATER.—In the McDonald case, this morning, returns to the writ of *habeas corpus* were made by Cols. BORRNSTEIN, BROWN and MCNIELL, substantially the same as those of Gen. LYON and Col. BLAIR. An attachment against Gen. LYON was then applied for by petitioner's council, which Judge TREAT declined to issue, on the ground of insufficient proof that such step ought to be taken.

The case here rests for the present.

CAPTURE OF A SECESSION FLAG.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, June 5.

On Monday night twelve volunteers for Camp Lincoln, headed by Sergeant DECUBIN, of the Elwood Guards, armed with Minié rifles and revolvers, marched to Jatan, Mo., 14 miles above this city, crossing in skiffs, the purpose being the capture of a secession flag. On being asked their purpose, DECUBIN demanded the flag by the authority of the United States. The flag was hauled down, and the party started on their return, when they were fired at by the Secessionists, and the fire was returned. Three of the volunteers were wounded, one severely. The affair has caused much talk in the city.

ADVANCE ON HARPER'S FERRY.

MOVEMENT OF FEDERAL TROOPS UNDER GEN. PATTERSON.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Wednesday, June 5.

Only 100 out of 200 baggage wagons necessary for transportation purposes have as yet arrived.

Two regiments of Volunteers and five companies of Cavalry will advance as far South as Hagerstown to-night or to-morrow.

The Seventh, Eighth and Tenth Regiments will leave Camp Slifer as soon as the rain abates They will encamp ten miles below near Greencastle.

Perfect plans of all the cross and leading country roads in Virginia and Maryland are in possession of Gen. PATTERSON. Copies are being rapidly made for distribution among the field officers.

The troops are very impatient to move forward.

A scout reports this morning that the Secessionists succeeded in passing a wagon-load of powder through the "Home Guards" at Sharftsburgh, Maryland. They got it safe into Harper's Ferry.

Col. ROWLEY'S Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived from York last night, and the Sixteenth is expected from the same point to-day.

Two men of Company E, Second Cavalry, yesterday left their camp with a pass and came to town, when they threw off their uniforms, put on citizens dress and started Southward. They were arrested by the picket guard of the Scott Legion, 19 miles south, and brought back this morning They were imprisoned in jail. Each had three pistols.

A thorough scout, who was sent to the Maryland Heights, overlooking Harper's Ferry, returned to day and reports that there are fewer troops on the Heights than one week ago, and says positively there are only two guns in a battery.

The scout reports that it can be stormed with little expense to life, and the guns turned upon Harper's Ferry; and he also explored three routes by which troops can approach within 300 yards of the battery, then rush with bayonets and carry the guns.

The impression of the residents in the neighborhood is, that the troops are preparing for retreat as an eventuality.

Great disorder, caused by drunkenness, prevails among the regiments around here within three days. Troops are permitted to leave the new camps too freely. When they get into town they drink to excess.

A forward movement is evidently contemplated to-morrow. The advance will consist of Col. THOMAS' Cavalry, which will march overland. Other corps and regiments will be thrown forward rapidly.

The Sixteenth Regiment will probably arrive to-night.

Col. GEORGE H. THOMAS, Second Cavalry, comprises five companies of the Second Cavalry, including the First City troops, two companies of artillery, acting as infantry, commanded by Capt. DOUBLEDAY; one company of regular infantry, also under Capt. DOUBLEDAY; the Sixth Regiment, Col. JAMES NAGLE; the Twenty first, Col. VALLANT, and the Twenty-third, Col. DARE. These regiments compose the First Brigade, Col. THOMAS commanding. The Second Brigade, Gen. Wynkoop commanding, consists of the First Pennsylvania, Col. Yoher; Second, Col. Stunnebaugh; Third, Col. Mancle; and the Twenty fourth, Col. Owens. The Third Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Williams, consists of the Seventh, Col. Irwen; Eighth, Col. Earley; Tenth, Col. Meredith; Twentieth Regiment, and the Scott Legion, Col. Gray. The Fourth Brigade, Brig.-Gen Negley, consists of the Thirteenth, Col. Rowley; Fourteenth, Col. Johnston; Fifteenth, Col. Oakford; Sixteenth, Col. Ziegler; and the Ninth, Col. Longnecker.

They will be brought here and attached to the First Brigade, all under the immediate command of Major-Gen. KEIM, Gen. PATTERSON senior officer commanding.

Gen. WOMES' Brigade will move first.

Gen. BARTRAM R. SCHAFFER is now acting as Adjutant-General.

GEN. PATTERSON PREPARING TO MOVE FORWARD.

The Philadelphia *North American* gives details of the demonstration which Gen. PATTERSON is soon to make upon Harper's Ferry from Chambersburgh. He now has about twenty thousand men under his command, and the *North American* says:

"When we hear that MCMULLEN'S men will lead the forlorn hope at Harper's Ferry, supported by the Scott Legion, we begin to see why the movement has progressed so carefully. The Brigadier-General THOMAS, who is spoken of as having been fixed upon to command the advance brigade, is a brave and skillful officer, and was lately Colonel of the cavalry regiment now at Chambersburgh. This latter force is expected to be increased by additions from Fort Leavenworth, from the companies which have seen service there on the great plains, so that the cavalry will be not only numerous but exceedingly effective. Our city troop will be the only volunteer company in it. The artillery will also be regulars. Three battalions of that arm are already known to be under orders, and of these the chief is the Fort Sumter garrison. Gen. PATTERSON'S aim, the reader will observe, has been to obtain, as far as possible, men who have been under fire or seen active service in the field. For this reason he would now place as much reliance on Col. DARE'S fine regiment of City Guards, after their severe service at Perryville and elsewhere, exposed to the elements, without tents, and under strict discipline, as he would in the same number of regulars."

A letter to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, from Chambersburgh, says that Gen. PATTERSON has prepared the following address to the soldiers, which will be distributed:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., June 3, 1861.

To the United States Troops of this Department:

The restraint which has necessarily been imposed upon you, impatient to overcome those who have raised their parricidal hands against our country, is about to be removed. You will soon meet the insurgents.

You are not the aggressors. A turbulent faction, misled by ambitious rulers, in time of profound peace and national prosperity, have occupied your forts and turned the guns against you; have seized your arsenals and armories and appropriated to themselves Government supplies; have arrested and held prisoners your companions marching to their homes under State pledge of security, and have captured vessels and provisions voluntarily assured by State legislation from molestation, and now seek to perpetuate a reign of terror over loyal citizens.

They have invaded a loyal State and entrenched themselves within its boundaries in defiance of its constituted authorities.

You are going on American soil to sustain the civil power, to relieve the oppressed, and to retake that which is unlawfully held.

You must bear in mind you are going for the good of the whole country, and that, while it is your duty to punish sedition, you must protect the loyal, and, should the occasion offer, at once suppress servile insurrection.

Success will crown your efforts; a grateful country and a happy people will reward you. By order of
Major-Gen. PATTERSON.
F. J. PORTER, Asst. Adj.-General.

REPORTS FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 5.

The Maine Third Regiment will reach Boston about 4 P. M. The city provides a collation for them on the Common. The Regiment leaves for New-York to-night.

Two volunteers of Col. GORDON'S Regiment were drowned while bathing near the encampment at Brook-farm.

SAMUEL APPLETON, a well-known citizen, died suddenly this morning.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 5—P. M.

The Third Maine Regiment, 1,000 strong, Col. HOWARD commanding, left this evening for New-York, *via* Fall River. The regiment goes fully supplied with horses, baggage-wagon, and all necessary camp equipage.

THE BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.

THE REBELS MAKE A DEMONSTRATION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MINNESOTA.

The following is an extract from the letter of an officer on board the flag-ship *Minnesota*, dated off Charleston, May 30:

"And here we now are, blockading the port of Charleston. Yesterday, about 1 P. M., three steamers were seen standing out of the harbor of Charleston, and instantly the drum beat to quarters, our guns shotted and cast loose and run out, all ready for the conflict. The decks were sanded and everything was prepared, *secundum artem*, for a bloody fight. Commodore TATNALL commands at Charleston, and we all know him to be an officer for any daring, gallant action, *and his ship led the van.* Well, we ran into deep water, that we might not be liable to ground our ship, and then hove to, to await the coming of the flotilla of small steamers, but much to our disappointment two of the steamers did not cross the bar, but the third, the flag-ship, ran out towards us, until she came within three miles, and then put about and stood in towards the land. TATNALL is brave, gallant and almost reckless, but knows well the power of this powerful ship, and even he would hesitate long before he attacks her.

IMPORTANT REPORT FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 5.

A steamer from Old Point reports all quiet there.

The bark *General Greene*, of Charleston, for Baltimore, owned by a merchant of Charleston, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, had been captured by the *Quaker City*.

The United States Marshal took possession of the gun factory of Messrs. MERRILL & THOMAS, of this city, to-day, and seized all the breech-loading muskets in the establishment. Intimation was given that ample employment would soon be given to the establishment in the manufacture of arms for the Government.

A Committee of citizens, just returned from Washington, have received the assurance from the Government, that Baltimore shall have a share in building gun boats, and furnishing supplies to the Government; also, that the Government will soon have open, and keep free and unobstructed for travel and trade, the entire line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, now effectually obstructed by the Confederates, at Harper's Ferry.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

CONTRABAND CHATTELS—THE CALCIUM LIGHT—HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The approval by President LINCOLN of Gen. BUTLER'S course in declaring slaves contraband of war causes much rejoicing here. In consequence of this decision we shall secure a large amount of much-needed labor at the Fortress and the neighboring encampments, and get at a variety of valuable information with regard to the movements of the Secessionists.

Some of our scouts brought in this morning, a small party of white Virginians, who had (as they said,) been compelled to enlist in the Secession ranks. They were not remarkably intelligent men, but enough was gleaned from them at head-quarters, to inform us of the number, character, location and movements of a certain troop of horse. Their title, places of rendezvous and names of officers were all obtained and put on record. Similar discoveries are frequently occurring.

The calcium light of Professor GRANT, which has been on trial here, is a little twisted up with red tape just at present. The trials that have taken place were at the suggestion of Gen. BUTLER, and were witnessed by many scientific officers and men. The arrangements made by Gen. BUTLER for the care of the sick and wounded are admirable. Nearly all of the celebrated Hygeian Hotel of Mr. WILLARD has been prepared as a hospital, and placed under the superintendence of Dr. KIMBALL, of Lowell, Mass. This gentleman is Gen. BUTLER'S family physician, and has left a large and lucrative practice to come to this post of duty. His scientific attainments, established character and ripe experience are a sufficient guaranty that the Volunteer Hospital will be in every respect judiciously managed.

Divine service was held yesterday, by Rev. C. W. DENISON, at 5 P. M., in the large reception-room of Willard's. The attendance was good. The discourse was extemporaneous, and was founded on the text, "Show thyself a man."

The arrival of the steamer *Cambridge*, Capt. MATHEWS, from Boston, increases our "material aid." She brings us shot and shell for SAWYER'S rifle-cannon and other munitions of war. They are welcome, for there will be plenty of use for them ere long. We shall probably soon have 15,000 men at this post and in its immediate neighborhood.

We are constantly receiving additional particulars of the battle between the gun-boats, under Commander WARD, and the secession batteries at Aquia Creek. It is evident that the boats had the best of it. The same result will follow at Sewall's Point.

NEPTUNE.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

RETURN OF A PORTION OF THE COMMAND—THEIR APPEAL TO THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

One hundred and eighty of the men constituting a portion of Lieut. BARTLETT'S Brigade, returned from Fortress Monroe yesterday by the steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, on which they embarked from Staten Island about ten days ago. After landing, the men formed and visited several of the newspaper establishments to announce their arrival. Their appearance was calculated to excite commiseration. Misunderstanding, mismanagement and misfortune seem to have marked the brief career of this regiment. The failure of Lieut. BARTLETT to make good his promises of arms, uniforms, pay, &c., caused disaffection among officers and men. The contractors who furnished the Sharp's rifles and uniforms, went to Fortress Monroe with their goods, but very properly refused to deliver them without a legal requisition from the proper authority, on which they could draw their pay. Upon their arrival, Gen. BUTLER, out of a kind regard for the health and comfort of the men, ordered them landed, and temporary provision was made for them until he could hear from Washington, and a messenger was dispatched for the purpose. Mr. CAMERON ordered the whole force back to New-York. On promulgating the order, Gen. BUTLER kindly provided each man who chose to go back with the means of returning, and offered those who preferred to remain pay and rations to work upon the intrenchments. Those who returned were very destitute, and complain loudly of having been deceived. Some of them also tell of hard times which they endured while at the fort, on account of short allowances, and being exposed to the enemy without arms or shelter. There is, however, evident exaggeration in some of these statements. They presented the following statement of their grievances to the Union Defence Committee:

To the Union Defence Committee:

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, late members of the Naval Brigade, Col. BARTLETT, now returned home, respectfully wish to lay before you our grievances and privations, trusting to your known character and efficiency for support and redress. We have not failed to do our duty to our country; and now, being honorably discharged by Gen. BUTLER, (through whose kindness we were furnished transportation and rations to this City,) we wish to fulfill our obligations to our wives and families, that they may not want. We, therefore, ask your honorable Committee for such support as you may deem expedient to offer, that our most pressing necessities may be relieved. Many of us have been without a change of clothing for full a month, having been promised again and again our uniforms, and detained in camp on scanty rations. During the last week our camp has been a line of huts formed of rails and covered with brushwood. We have been posted near the enemy unarmed, and stood guard with clubs for defence. Some are barefooted, and others at a distance from their homes. Had not the brigade been disbanded, no doubt, we should have become the victims of exposure, and fallen from other causes than the fire of our enemies. In a word, many are utterly destitute. We have been promised pay—yes, everything, and received nothing.

There is not the least doubt, had we been equipped and armed as an efficient force, we could have done good service; but as we were entirely defenceless, with an enemy in front, and a regiment adjoining with strict orders to allow no one to pass their guard; and now that we have returned home, many have lost their situations, and are unable, at present, to find a maintenance.

We do not wish to pass a reflection on any particular person, but leave that to others to judge. "*Duty has been our motto, not ambition.*"

The document was signed by all the returning members of the late brigade. It is understood that some temporary relief will be afforded them. Col. BARTLETT is in Washington gradually recovering from his accident.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Mobile *Advertiser* publishes a letter dated at Pensacola, May 26. The writer says:

"A large steam frigate arrived in the fleet yesterday. She has no smoke stacks, and supposed to be the *Niagara*. She came up under a bully head of steam, which she took great pride in 'blowing off.' This morning two of her companions are missing; they have probably gone to Mobile and the Belize. Look out for the corsairs, fishermen!

The soldiers are great folks to work. Last night about 11 o'clock, I found a detachment of Continentals with about fifty others, GEORGE BLAKSLEE big as any of 'em, pulling away at something—I shan't say what—that made Mobilians strain.

The British ships *Culloden*, *Castle* and *Consol*, and the Norwegian bark *Wildemiere*, sailed to day, They were the last vessels in port, and compelled to go to sea before 12 o'clock to-morrow, according to blockade notification."

The Pensacola correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* writes to that paper under date of May 23, as follows:

"A day or two since the immense dry-dock was taken out of its position in the Navy-yard, and is now moored in the stream. This movement caused great excitement among the enemy, who doubtless expected an army equal to that of Xerxes in number, over on it. Rockets were sent up from Fort Pickens, and other points on the island, as well as from the ships, and a general exchange of signals took place. The next day Major BROWN himself came over, with two boat-loads of officers, under a flag of truce, and no doubt made a formal demand as to the object of moving so imposing a structure as the dry-dock from the place where the United States, on abandoning the yard, chose to leave it. No doubt Gen. BRAGG replied to him that the dry-dock, as well as the waters in which it was moored, belonged, *de jure et de facto*, to the Confederate States, and that he would do what he pleased with it—take a sail, if the weather was fair, up and down the bay in it, with his friends, or even pay a visit to Santa Rosa, which also belonged to the Confederate States; and if in doing so he should be in any way molested, he would be compelled to maintain his rights by force of arms. However this may be, Maj. BROWN went back again the same morning, while the activity about the dry-dock continues as before the visit.

In connection with this I may mention that the *Brooklyn*, and *Sabine*, the flag-ship, have moved up some two or three miles, to nearly opposite the Navy-yard. Whether this movement was caused by that of the dry-dock remains to be seen. It was certainly with the object of taking a more threatening attitude toward the Navy yard.

The part these ships of war are to play in the grand drama remains to be seen. Except the two mentioned, the rest except one remain still at their old anchorage. One suddenly disappeared yesterday morning. Her destination is not known. They will probably attempt a diversion from Fort Pickens by firing upon the village of Warrington and the Navy-yard, which would both of them thus be shelled and set on fire."

THE CONTRACT FOR CLOTHING THE NEW-YORK TROOPS, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 5.

Treasurer DORSHEIMER, Comptroller DENNISON, and Attorney-General MYERS went down to New-York last night, to make an investigation into matters pertaining to the contract for the clothing of the volunteers, about which so much complaint has been made.

It is rumored that the investigation is to be thorough, and that the late Inspector-General JACKSON, the contractors, and all who can throw light on the subject, are to be examined.

The Committee of the Board, consisting of the three State officers above named, declare their intention to withdraw the power of supervision from the Opdyke Committee, and take the acceptance of all contract goods upon themselves in future.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The Military Court-martial which convened on Governor's Island, chiefly for the trial of Lieut. VANDERBILT, is still in session. A number of delinquents from the ranks will also be tried. The charge against Lieut. VANDERBILT is disobedience of orders, and the proceedings of the Court in his case are to be forwarded to the President of the United States when the inquisition is over.

Two detachments of United States recruits have arrived here within a few days from Philadelphia, where they were enlisted at the new office opened some time since by Lieut. WOODS, since promoted to a Captaincy. The officer who came with the men reports a slight improvement in the recruiting business in the Quaker City, notwithstanding the rush at the volunteer offices. A small squad of men from Boston reached town last evening, and were immediately transferred to the charge of Col. SMITH.

Col. SMITH has inaugurated pretty strict discipline among the officers, as well as the men, at Fort Columbus. During Maj. HOLMES' time, epauletted gentlemen could do pretty much as they pleased, and were distinguished for superciliousness to subordinates, and general laziness. Now, however, commissions do not exempt parties from the observance of the rules which should govern all military posts, and an occasional Court-martial may be looked for.

The Boards of Officers in session at this station continue their business. The Surgeons are slowly admitting candidates for admission into the service; four "bosses" have passed the Board at the Lyceum, and the Engineers are adding a few young men to the corps. The names of successful applicants will be published when the Boards adjourn.

The marine force at the Brooklyn barracks at present consists of less than 90 men, who are commanded by Majors BREVOORT and DOUGHTY. The guard of the *North Carolina* (40 men) is in charge of Sergeant LILLY, there being no commissioned officer now attached to it. Capt. SYMMES, of Pensacola notoriety, was the last Marine Captain of the "*North*."

It may not be an item of naval news, that a young lady and her mother, the former seduced by an American Commodore, now commanding secession forces, have arrived here from South America to find out the man who ruined them, who is the parent of two Brazilian boys. His address, at present, is Norfolk.

The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia* started yesterday for the Blockade fleet. She is 783 tons burden, carries 20 guns and nearly 300 men. She has not been put out of commission since she left for the East Indies. Her officers are—Commander L. Phillips Lee; Lieut. Whiting, Executive Officer; Lieuts. W. A. Webb, Ralph Chandler, Henry Weston and C. E. Fleming; Surgeons, Charles Everfield and Henry F. McHenry; Lieut. of Marines, John Screamyourhorn; Master, R. L. Pythian; Boatswain Miller, Gunner Cheny, Sailmaker Thomas, Carpenter Rogers.

The *Dwight's* commissioning was postponed until to-day. The *Potomac* has been got out of the mud. The *Penguin* and *Albatross* remain in *statu quo*.

The United States steamers *Iroquois* and *Richmond* were due at this port yesterday, from the Mediterranean, and will probably arrive this forenoon. With the *Susquehannah*, they make three of our most efficient vessels. In commission, they present the following strength:

	Tons.	Officers and Men.	Guns.
Susquehannah	2,450	350	11
Richmond	1,249	300	14
Iroquois	1,016	100	6
Totals	4,715	750	31

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT IN VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP ANDERSON, WASHINGTON, Monday, June 3, 1861.

At 10 o'clock on Thursday night, the Twelfth had orders to march at once. No one but Col. BUTTERFIELD of this corps knew the destination. "Twenty-four hours' rations, one blanket and knapsack" was the order. Our men, tired of barrack life, sprung with alacrity at the command, and before the small hours of the morning we were across the long bridge and on the sacred soil of Virginia. Taking the route step in quiet and silence, the men moved along till we passed the encampments of the Massachusetts Fifth and the New-York Twenty-fifth and New-York Eighth Horse Guards, when we came to a stand still about seven miles from Washington, three miles from Arlington House and two from Alexandria. We were put in command of Roaches' Mills, an important post, and one needful to be guarded while intrenchments were dug and fortifications thrown up.

Gen. MANSFIELD did the regiment the honor to say that he sent this one to lead in the possession of Virginia because it was best fitted for the work, and of its discipline and valor he had the highest confidence.

All was silence and desolation along our route. God seemed to have done everything for this land—man nothing. The scenery was delightful; the soil poor and worn out—the natural growth abundant, the tillage thin and dwarfish. No man or child seemed aware of our approach, and we halted amid a silence that was oppressive.

At about 4 A. M. on Friday we came to a halt. Three dilapidated old windowless houses—occupied by one black man, and filled with all manner of vermin, which must be numbered among the peculiar institutions of Virginia—were open to our comfort. Our men were tentless. But a good march is a wonderful wooer of nature's sweet restorer, and all the men, tired and worn out, fell asleep on the ground. But amid much peril, an unscrupulous foe, that skulks in the bushes and then runs, the men had to be alert. Pickets were established, guards made strong, ammunition distributed, and the men put on their guard.

A better set of men I never saw. Ten days they bore this life without a murmur. With axes in hand they felled trees and made booths to dwell in, and bore all the privations without complaint. A little expedition was planned that would have told well for the pluck of this command. But the blunder of a small corps of Uncle Sam's men spoilt it all.

The Staff of the Twelfth are well known in New-York, and it would do their friends good to have looked in on them in camp. But one room could be used with any degree of comfort, or even safety. Indeed, the Surgeon, who is quite a small man, though every inch of him is smart, undertook to have a room to himself, as he has near Fifth-avenue, in New-York. But I am told that he was taken up bodily, and had not the Staff come to his rescue he would have been laid up in the Commissary Department for Winter's use. But the only room safe to repose in, all the Staff quartered. Col. BUTTERFIELD had one corner assigned to himself, in consideration of his dignity. Lieut.-Col. WARD lodged out; he had a camp made of a tryfued haystack near the residence of a small and very lean cow, with no horns. In another corner Paymaster PATELY, Quartermaster ARNOLD, Sergeants LEESDAY and WEID, and Secretary BANKS, lay side by side; a query who took up the most room. And on benches, tables and chairs the rest of the staff made themselves comfortable. But we slept but little. The frequent alarms—the sounding of the long roll, and the booming of guns, brought the men to their feet often; to say nothing of the heat, and the army of foragers who were all so panting for our blood.

A smart amount of work was done in that ten days. The country was scoured—all the available points noted—maps made of all the county bridges built—fortifications raised, and the men, with the officers, ready for anything. Col. BUTTERFIELD was ubiquitous—now at Arlington House—now at Alexandria—and on horseback and on the road at all times.

So Saturday night found us. The men took a bath in the running stream near the camp. The Commissary made extra provisions for a good dinner—lamb, turkey, peas and strawberries greeted the eye as we glanced into his department. A 3 o'clock Sunday A. M., the clear, shrill notes of a bugle were heard. Soon a full band fell on our ear, and before we could get on our feet, a regiment—friend or foe we could not tell—were within our lines. "Call out the guard"—"Sound the long roll."—"Beat the reveille"—were heard on all sides. We soon found who the intruders were. One of the peculiarities of the men in command of the war is—they keep their own counsels. We were to be relieved, and the First Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers were sent to do it. Most splendidly were they appointed—camp equipage, horses, wagons and nurses. Our dinner vanished into a return of salt pork and dry bread, and as soon as our feet could move, we were on the march to the Capital.

About five miles from camp we halted in as beautiful a grove as any one seen this side of Eden. It was as beautiful as that which Adam trod, when he bowed in that first temple built by God. Our men came to a halt, formed in hollow squares, and were ready for worship. The officers, the band, and the flag were in the centre. We were in an enemy's country, where a banner with a strange device usurped the flag of WASHINGTON. One thousand men, loyal and true, ready to defend the banner floating over the Regiment with their lives, stood up to appeal to the God of Battle to aid them in the conflict. A hymn was sung to the tune of "Lang Syne;" a Psalm was read, a prayer was made, and then the Chaplain gave a short sermon from the words "Endure hardness as a good soldier." He pointed out the qualities of a good soldier, alluded to our peculiar condition, and dedicated the soil of Virginia to Freedom and Union, and said he had no doubt at the close of the war every Minister of Jesus in any part of Virginia would imitate his Lord and be able, as he did, "to preach liberty to the captives." At the close of the sermon the command took up the line of march. The heat was 105° in the sun. The dust was suffocating. The men were loaded down, but no one faltered. At 3 P. M., in noble order and with steady step, the Regiment marched across Pennsylvania-avenue up Fourteenth-street to the old quarters, and with shouts that could have been heard from the City Hall to the Battery, took possession of their old quarters. Such a Sunday the men of the Twelfth never before saw.

FROM KENTUCKY.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF COL. ANDERSON IN THE DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY—HOW HE WILL BE RECEIVED—PLOTS AND THREATS OF SECESSIONISTS—THE UNION CAUSE GOES ON.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

The sooner Col. ROBERT ANDERSON is at his head quarters the better. The loyal men of Louisville need and want him. They rejoice that he is to command the Department of Kentucky, and that he is to be stationed at this important point. He may have his hands full for a time, and is doubtless making due preparations to meet every possible contingency.

I look for startling developments of the precipitators' plots before the 20th, our Congressional election day. The developments will be in various parts of the State, and simultaneous. Within a fortnight irruptions of "invited" Tennessee troops into "the Purchase," by way of the Mobile and Ohio Road, and of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, and, if they dare, a midnight invasion of Louisville, by the roads from Nashville and Memphis, are probabilities. They will if they can, seize and hold these roads, or else perhaps tear up the rails and burn down the bridges. They and the K. G. C. will hoist on our soil "the tri-colored Confederate flag" and dare us to take it down! Gen. BUCKNER vows to the *Courier* editor that he will plant it on the dome of the Capitol at Frankfort, or leave Kentucky in disgust. He and his gang will undoubtedly do the latter. The fact is, wherever on Kentucky soil the foreign or domestic rebels raise their banner, it and they will be stricken down by the Kentucky Unionists, under command of Col. ANDERSON. They may talk and write treason as much as they please, but when they come openly to act treason in this State, all at least of their ringleaders will meet the fate they deserve.

Col. ANDERSON, I presume, will guard and control every railroad crossing the Kentucky and Tennessee line. The roads from Louisville to Nashville and Memphis for weeks and months have taken off, daily and nightly, vast supplies of contraband provisions for "the Confederate army." Countless loaded down drays and wagons block our streets about the Southern depot, at all hours, and the haulers get $5 to $12 per load. Col. ANDERSON will enforce the embargo upon the roads to Middle and West Tennessee, until the reign of terror in those sections is done away, and the Union men there can show themselves, and be supplied without the present risk of having their provisions grabbed and monopolized by the rapacious soldiers of JEFF DAVIS.

A squad of Louisville Secessionists are bursting with impotent rage against Col. ANDERSON for coming to "coerce and subjugate" them. Though terribly exercised and uneasy, they are throwing out all sorts of deadly threats. Col. ANDERSON and his brigade will flee at the sight of their State and Home Guards! They claim to have four fifths of all the arms in the State, and they swear they will hold on to them, and use them to whip out Col. ANDERSON from Louisville, and Gen. PRENTISS from Cairo!

Well, whatever they may attempt, it is gratifying to know that they will be thwarted. The Union cause goes on. Mixed companies are disbanding, or becoming demoralized, and Union companies taking their place. Hearing that a majority of the Military Board will enforce the Union provisions of the militia and military laws of the late Legislature, the Secessionists are inclining to dissolve and disperse. I hope all their arms will be reclaimed, and intrusted to better hands. The safety and the honor of Kentucky, as a member of the United States, are at stake, and she can suffer no armed bodies of traitors or would-be traitors within her borders to pass muster as her guardians.

Col. ANDERSON will receive the most liberal hospitalities of the city and the most cordial welcome of the people. Any disrespectful demonstration against him will be frowned down or put down at once. His stay here will be made safe and agreeable by the Unionists, who, with his help and guidance, intend to retain and perpetuate their power throughout this State, peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must. The handsome dress sword, which was to have been presented at Frankfort, had he gone there before the Legislature adjourned, will be presented "to the gallant soldier and the true patriot by the citizens of his native State" upon his arrival in Louisville.

PONTIAC.

THE HOSPITAL SERVICE

Miss DIX requests the publication of the following notice concerning the transportation of supplies forwarded to her care for the sick and wounded in the Army:

Liberal and humane persons contributing stores of mixed varieties, and clothing for the benefit of wounded and sick soldiers, are respectfully informed that in consequence of there being no funds for defraying costs of transportation entrusted to the subscriber, and various expenses for the parties referred to reaching large amounts, in the aggregate, for a private purse, it is necessary to ask that freights, per Adams' Express, be prepaid.

The cost for one day, on eleven small boxes from New-York, received May 31, was $15.

It is proper, in reference to this subject, to add that Messrs. ADAMS & Co., of the Express, have for several years transmitted, at intervals, packages to hospitals from Miss DIX, free of charge, and that the delivery of boxes in Washington, No. 605 Twelfth-st., has been made at the present time without charge of cartage, for which thanks are here repeated.

For Stationed and Ambulance Hospitals.

D. L. DIX, No. 505 Twelfth-street,
Washington, D. C.

JEFF. DAVIS' FIRST LEVEE IN RICHMOND.

"President" DAVIS' first levée at Richmond was given on Thursday. The *Examiner* says: "The citizens of Richmond, of all classes, congregated to the number of several thousands, to pay their respects to the President, and to have the pleasure of shaking hands with him. There was no formal introduction or courtly display. Many of the citizens were acquainted with the distinguished man at the head of the Government and they introduced those who were not acquainted with him. The bearing of the President, and manner of reception, were dignified and simple, so that the humblest, as well as the highest, felt at ease. There was, evidently, a heartfelt respect for President DAVIS, and a sense of gratification on witnessing this, the first public ceremony indicating Richmond as the seat of Government. It was interesting to see such a large assemblage of all classes, the rich, beautiful, and fashionable mingling with those in the humblest walks of life, and was illustrative of our institutions. Mrs. GEORGE WYTHE MUNFORD, in the absence of Mrs. LETCHER, stood by the side of the President, to introduce ladies."

[For other Rebellion News see Fifth Page.]

NOTES ON THE WAR.

Necessity of Creating a Military Spirit among our People—Of the Military Art among the Ancients—Of Modern Armies—Of the Formation and Use of Infantry—Of the Use of Cavalry—Of the Use of Artillery.

The war into which we are now entering makes general notions on military matters a want which our people of citizen-soldiers cannot fail to appreciate. The readiness with which they have adapted themselves to the present emergency, the intelligence they have displayed in the husbanding of our hitherto unknown military resources, the order they have preserved in the confusion of the hour, the ardor and enthusiasm manifested in every quarter, are significant symptoms of our qualities as a military people. All that remains for us to do is to add to our native genius that which knowledge alone can give. The art of war, which ancient and modern military nations always strove to make popular among the masses, in interesting the country in the operations of the army, and in availing themselves of the general informations resulting from such a system has, in the present circumstances, become as necessary to us as it was to them. Not that we deem necessary for our people to possess the science of a FREDERICK or a of NAPOLEON, but because had not this science been popular among the Prussians and the French at that time, neither FREDERICK nor NAPOLEON would have appeared. It is the military spirit of the people which makes great generals, and not great generals who make military nations. To create such spirit must then be the duty of those into whose hands the direction of public opinion has been intrusted. Enough has been done of late to show that a nation truly great cannot rest on justice, unless justice, like its Roman emblem, rests on a sword. Let us, then, arm public opinion with the offensive and defensive weapons with which the art of war has supplied us; that is to say, let us have summary and popular review of the manner in which armies are formed, organized and set in motion. In that way, everybody will be able to acquire some slight notions on military topics, and our taste gradually increasing with our knowledge, we will finally be as great in the art of war as we are in the art of peace.

OF THE MILITARY ART AMONG THE ANCIENTS.

The military art among ancient people, filling up nine-tenths of their history, to relate its growth and successive developments would necessitate a special treatise, which, though very useful, would be out of place in the columns of a newspaper. Also have we no other pretension here than to point out a few of its general features, so as to indicate its progress and the essential differences existing between the old methods of fighting and the new ones.

The power of Greek and Roman armies did not lie, as with ours, in number, but in their energy, exercise and discipline. They trusted more in physical strength and in the perfection of their manœuvre than we. Gunpowder being not invented, their fight looked more like bloody pugilistic exercise than like a modern battle. The number of their dead was smaller and their victories more decisive. This explains the rapidity of their conquest and the ease with which the Greeks and the Romans subjugated whole countries and planted colonies everywhere, to which they left their own institutions as an inheritance, together with a certain degree of local freedom. As an example of the small number of troops used in ancient time, we will quote the battle of Pharsales, one of the great battles of antiquity, in which CÆSAR had only 20,000 troops of infantry and 2,000 of cavalry, against POMPEY, who had twice that number of men. But the genius of CÆSAR, and the severe discipline in which his troops had been brought up, made up for the inequality of his force, and he was victorious.

An essential difference between ancient and modern warfare consists in the fact that the success of armies depended much more upon the ability of the commander than it does in our days. Manœuvre and evolutions were calculated before hand, and it was on their superiority that hung the success of the battle. GUISCHARDT, a military writer, says that among the Romans it was the General who decided the fate of the war. Also, their conquest of the world was mainly due to the learning, bravery and experience of their generals. There is no wonder, then, to find in their history a long sequel of illustrious commanders, among whom three names tower above all others—SCIPIO EMILIUS, MARIUS and CÆSAR.

One of the most remarkable features of the Roman armies was their readiness to receive from their enemies the system of warfare, and the military armament they deemed to be superior to theirs. Thus we see them adopt successively the Samnite shield, the Spanish sword and the Greek lance, and borrow from the Africans, Macedonians and Parthes, all their improvements in tactics and strategy. How, then, to wonder at victories won, the most part of the time against a people half-naked and trusting themselves wholly to physical strength! Also, when Livy speaks of the battles won by the Romans, he attributes them to the superiority of their arms upon those of the enemy. The success of Pizzaro and Cortez in Mexico is to be attributed to the same cause, that is to say, to the superiority of the arms of the Spaniards upon those of the Incas. Without going so far, no doubt is entertained to-day that the Minié rifle contributed much to the success of the Allied armies at Alma and Inkermann, and to that of the French at Magenta and Solferino. Let it be remembered that during these two campaigns the Russians and Austrians could only oppose to their deadly weapon the old musket, far inferior in accuracy and range to the former, and that in many instances, especially at Inkermann, they were obliged to cease their fire, which could not compete with that of the English and French, and resorted to the bayonet's charge. It seems, then, that the same reasons which two thousand years ago gave to the Romans so many great and magnificent victories—the superiority of their arms—have as much weight in our days as they had then. It would be well for us to remember it.

Finally, the transformation of heavy batallions, such as the Greek Phalanx, whose success depended entirely upon its heaviness, and upon the horizontal position of the ground, into the legion, a light, movable, and easily apportioned body of troops, is another motive of the success which attended Roman armies. They were the first to practice this axiom, that in military operations, troops divided into small bodies, and adapting themselves to all sorts of grounds, are preferable to large masses, such as those the Greeks used in this battle. We have adopted their ideas, and our division in companies, batalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, belongs to them.

OF MODERN ARMIES.

In our days the military power of a people rests on three things; on the moral character of the war; on the degree of science displayed in the organization of the army; on the intelligence of the soldier.

A war is moral when upholding or defending some great principle of justice and humanity; a soldier is intelligent when he has been brought up in a free country, and recruited in a free community; an army is scientifically organized when possessing number, discipline, mobility, quickness and an acquaintance with the last discoveries made in the military art.

An army will have strength if provided with a sufficient number of men trained according to the most modern system of warfare, and provided with the last improved arm; it will have mobility, if the different parts composing it are well arranged and organized in view of the country in which the war takes place; it will have quickness, if the soldier is experienced, the officers able, and the material light.

An army presents all desirable qualities when to the above requisites it adds the possession of an able commander, and shows an entire submission to discipline.

The elements entering into the composition of an army are the infantry, the cavalry, the artillery, the corps of engineers, and the administration or commissariat. Each of these elements have special attributions equally useful, and without which an army would be either unsuccessful or paralyzed in her operations. Properly speaking, then, there is no superiority of an arm upon another, and the man who builds a bridge or manages a horse is of as much service as he who points a cannon or handles a bayonet.

OF THE USE OF INFANTRY.

What are the duties of infantry in its relations with the other arms? Can it, composing as she does the four-fifths of the army, produce, left to itself, a complete result and obtain a thorough victory? Until now, this question has been answered in the negative. The experiences made with the Minié rifle, and the importance infantry has acquired by its adoption, tend, it is true, to increase the sphere of its usefulness; not, however, to such a degree as to supersede the use of artillery, as some persons are inclined to think, but enough to render its services more precious than before. The infantry can act on the offensive and on the defensive, close by, with the bayonet, or at a distance with the bullet; attack, defend or occupy a position, fight in the most unfavorable condition, and travel by night and day. It is, besides, easy to educate and less expensive than any other troops. It has two ways of fighting; one by firing, the other by collision with the bullet and with the bayonet, what the French call charges *à l'arme blanche*. Its utility has been increased by the introduction of *tirailleurs*—a body of skirmishing soldiers, destined to protect the wings, front and rear, of the infantry of line.

Infantry is the only arm which can act alone. Sustained by artillery it is capable of producing the greatest results. It can protect the artillery which would easily be taken without its assistance, and be protected in return against cavalry charges by the firing of cannon. The two arms are somewhat inseparable.

Infantry is nothing without order, because order alone permits to direct towards a common end all individual efforts. This order cannot always be preserved, as in changes of front and other manœuvres; but it is indispensable for it to take it at a proper time and soon enough, so as not to be cut or disturbed by the enemy. These remarks have, during the last war of Crimea and Italy, caused the allied armies to increase the bodies of sharp-shooters and *tirailleurs*, so as to render the movement of the columns less perilous and the fire of the infantry more valuable.

The necessities of war claim, then, two sorts of infantry: one, the heavy infantry, to support by its union the shock of the enemy and break its efforts: the other, the light infantry, to reconneitre, harrass and follow the enemy into thickets. The proportion of the first to the second is of three to one.

OF THE USE OF CAVALRY.

The utility of cavalry consists in heading the army, in securing its front and wings, and in achieving the victory begun by the infantry. It will make prisoners, run to the pursuit of the enemy, bring assistance upon a threatened point, reinforce staggering columns, and cover the retreat of the infantry and artillery. The action of cavalry is of short duration and simply offensive. It cannot act alone, and is obliged to be supported by infantry. Besides, it is costly and of difficult maintenance.

The necessity of war requires two sorts of cavalry: one to achieve, to break and to crush under its weight harassed troops, thrown into disorder by a long fight; the other to search the country, clear up the track to advancing columns, set up ambushes, fall upon convoys, and chase the fugitives in the fields.

Cavalry is now the object of profound studies, of which we may speak hereafter. The question in France now is, to reorganize it thoroughly, and to arm it with a new improved system of weapons. Let us say, in conclusion, that an army cannot obtain a complete success without the concourse of cavalry indispensable for the breaking of columns and the pursuit of the enemy. There is not a single battle given, in which its want has not been sensibly felt. Not five years since, Marshal SAINT ARNAUD, who commanded at the beginning of the Crimean war, wrote to LOUIS NAPOLEON: "Sire, if at the battle of Alma I had had cavalry, I would have obtained immense success, and the army of MENSCHIKOFF would now be annihilated."

OF THE USE OF ARTILLERY.

Artillery is the shooting instrument *par excellence*. It may be used both in the offensive and the defensive, and is especially powerful against the material obstacles which the enemy is wont to use in order to intrench and cover himself. *Its utility is commensurate with its mobility.* A large battery can crush the line of the enemy or defend a weak position with advantage against an adversary superior in numbers. The quantity of artillery must be in an inverse ratio to the efficiency of the infantry. It requires about two parks to a thousand men of good troops. To produce the greatest possible effect, artillery must fire in the shortest possible extent of space and time.

Speaking of artillery, LOUIS NAPOLEON says: "Artillery is the soul of an army—the army the guarantee of our country's independence, the support of its honor, the guardian of the sacred fire."

It remains for us to speak on another occasion of the engineers' corps and of the commissariat.

Not Fighting for Shadows.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If I were permitted to address the Editor of the London *Times* on the American question, I think I would use the following language:

"In your journal of the 9th of May, you hold the following language, while speaking of the civil war in the United States: "We only reason upon what we see and know, and we are driven to the conclusion that thus far these thirty millions of our own flesh and blood, *are fighting for a shadow.*"

In view of the above expression of opinion, we wish to call your attention to a few facts, and propound to you a few queries, that you may "know" more, "see" more clearly, and thus be able to arrive at a more sensible conclusion.

The Government of the United States, unanimously and heartily supported by the whole Northern, Eastern and Western States, have three distinct objects in view in the prosecution of the war.

1. To preserve the geographical integrity of the United States.

2. The maintenance of the principle that an Administration, constitutionally placed in power, cannot with impunity be repudiated, by any portion of the United States.

3. That whether one State, ten, or more, put themselves in an attitude of hostility to the Government, feloniously seizing upon public property, appropriating the United States revenue, and resisting by armed force the Federal authority, it is the duty of the Government to suppress such hostile combination, to recover its property and authority.

Are these things "shadows?"

Neither is the South "fighting for a shadow."

The rebellious States have heretofore, through the complaisance of the North, been permitted to hold a disproportionate share of the lucrative offices in the Army and Navy for the sake of peace, and because the North could afford it, slave property has been privileged outside of its natural limits; but the elections of 1860 plainly showed that the end of this status of political parties had come. Southern politicians, foreseeing that they could no longer control the action of the General Government for their own exclusive benefit, wish to sever the connection, for the better accomplishment of the following objects:

1. They hope by raising the cry of "Cotton!" "Cotton!" to induce the unprincipled, mammon-serving class in England to countenance and aid them in their rebellion, covertly, if not openly; but when once established, they would make the export of cotton their principal source of revenue—for they have nothing else to depend on: and they have always believed that England would sacrifice her Anti-Slavery professions to the necessity for cotton. Their "Free-trade programme is a temporary bait for present help

2. That they must be at liberty to restore the foreign Slave-trade.

3. That they may, without obstruction from their own Government, prosecute the fillibustering schemes they have always entertained against Mexico, Central America, and southward indefinitely; as well as against Cuba and other convenient West India islands.

Are these things "shadows?"

No! the parties to this civil strife have as definite objects at issue as ever any combatants had on the face of the earth; and let the common sense of any Englishman, cognizant of the facts, decide on which side is the right.

The geographical integrity of this nation is to be preserved—the irresistible North have decided that—whether it takes three months, three years or thirty years to fight it out with the rebels, or with their allies. The United States may expand, but they can permit no mutilation. If England will keep her hands off, and simply avoid assisting the South, (the Government needs no assistance,) the question will be settled before Christmas, and you can have your precious cotton without aiding traitors for the sake of getting it. But the Government is not to be intimidated by any foreign interference; it has committed no wrong on the rebels; they have been deprived of no constitutional right; but they have failed to use the Constitutional power they possessed for the redress of any supposed grievances; but preferred rushing into armed rebellion; they have no claim, either on the ground of cause given, or for their own objects, upon the sympathy of any civilized people; and if any European Power sees fit to espouse the cause of the most unjustifiable treason the world has ever witnessed, the United States Government *is ready for them also.* But, should a foreign war be added to our domestic insurrection, the world will have to wait a little longer for the much coveted cotton; for if it becomes necessary, through foreign intermeddling, our armies will not hesitate to cut off the entire supply, *by releasing the laborers on the plantations.*

Nor does the assumption of the right of self-preservation by the Government of the United States militate against the doctrine of self-government, as here established. The governed throughout the revolted States, as well as in the loyal, have solemnly acceded to the Government against which they are now fighting. Since their admission as States, no constitutional change has been made to which they have not agreed. To admit the precedent of secession would be to place it in the power of any one State, to coerce or disturb the relations of all the remaining States! That is not the American interpretation of the noble doctrine of self-government. We shall not, even to please our trans-Atlantic ill wishers, imitate the folly of Democratic Poland, where one member of the Diet could veto the action of all the rest.

Self-government with us means *the rule of the majority, attained through established constitutional processes, and exercised under a written Constitution; to which all the parties have previously given in their adhesion, and which amply provides for the protection of minorities.* This kind of self government we are determined to maintain.

In view of the attitude assumed by England, as evinced in the Queen's Proclamation, and the debate on the 16th of May in the House of Lords, we should like to ask whether, if Ireland, Wales, and the Counties of Cornwall and Sussex, should revolt against the law of succession as now established in Great Britain, and should choose Her Majesty's younger son, ALFRED, or any other than the lawful occupant or heir to the throne for their sovereign—*considering the amicable relations existing between Her Majesty's Government and the United States,*—would this country be justified in looking with an equal eye of favor upon the Revolutionists, as upon the loyal supporters of the Government? Ought we to permit the rebels to fit out privateers in New-York and Boston, to prey upon Her Majesty's commerce? Ought we, by men, money, shipping or sympathy, to give them aid or comfort? As you answer these questions, so we infer England's duty to the United States Government. And yet there might be many grounds of justification, for such a revolt, particularly in Ireland, such as never can exist in a Government like ours, which provides the amplest constitutional remedies for the progressive needs of all the governed.

With the issues thus clearly set before you, Mr. Editor, we trust that the "shadows" will vanish from your mind, and that you will be able to perceive that whatever of influence is left to the journal which once dictated opinions to England, ought to be thrown into the scale of right, justice and freedom, and not be given to bolster up a man-stealing, slave-breeding, fillibustering Confederacy, through the fear that there may be some little delay in getting your supply of cotton! Respectfully yours, E. VALE SMITH.

WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., June 3, 1861.

SURGERY ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Directions to Army Surgeons on the Field of Battle.

The following extracts from a pamphlet by G. J. GUTHRIE, Surgeon-General of the British forces during the Crimean War, are reproduced in the American edition of the London *Lancet*, and are at once timely and serviceable:

1. Water being of the utmost importance to wounded men, care should be taken when before the enemy, not only that the barrels attached to the conveyance carts are properly filled with good water, but that skins for holding water, or such other means as are commonly used in the country for carrying it, should be procured and duly filled.

2. Bandages or rollers, applied on the field of battle are, in general, so many things wasted, as they become dirty and stiff, and are usually cut away and destroyed, without having been really useful; they are therefore not forthcoming when required, and would be of no use.

3. Simple gun shot wounds require nothing more, for the first two or three days, than the application of a piece of wet or oiled linen, fastened on with a strip of sticking plaster, or, if possible, kept constantly wet and cold with water. When cold disagrees, warm water should be substituted.

4. Wounds made by swords, sabres, or other sharp-cutting instruments, are to be treated principally by position. Thus, a cut down to the bone, across the thick part of the arm, immediately below the shoulder is to be treated by raising the arm to or above right angle with the body, in which position it is to be retained, however inconvenient it may be. Ligatures may be inserted, but through the skin only. If the throat be cut across in front, any great vessels should be tied, and the oozing stopped by a sponge. After a few hours, when the oozing is arrested, the sponge should be removed, and the head brought down towards the chest, and retained in that position without ligatures; if this is done too soon, the sufferer may possibly be suffocated by the infiltration of blood into the areolar tissue of the parts adjacent.

5. If the cavity of the chest is opened into by a sword or lance, it is of the utmost importance that the wound in the skin should be effectively closed, and this can only be done by sewing it up as a tailor or a lady would sew up a seam, skin only being included; a compress or lint should be applied over the stitches, fastened on by sticking plaster. The patient is then to be placed on the wounded side, that the lung may fall down, if it can, upon, or apply itself to the wounded part, and adhere to it, by which happy and hoped-for accident life will in all probability be preserved. If the lung should be seen protruding in the wound, it should not be returned beyond the level of the ribs, but be covered over by the external parts.

6. It is advisable to encourage previously the discharge of blood from the cavity of the chest if any have fallen into it; but if the bleeding from within should continue, so as to place the life of the sufferer in danger, the external wound should be closed, and events awaited.

7. When it is doubtful whether the bleeding proceeds from the cavity of the chest, or from the intercostal artery, (a surgical bugbear,) an incision through the skin and the external intercostal muscle will expose the artery close to the edge of the rib having the internal intercostal muscle behind it. The vessel thus exposed may be tied, or the end pinched by the forceps, until it ceases to bleed. Tying a string round the ribs is a destructive piece of cruelty, and the plugs, &c., formerly recommended, may be considered as surgical incongruities.

8. A gun-shot wound in the chest cannot close by adhesion, and must remain open. The position of the sufferer should therefore be that which is most comfortable to him. A small hole penetrating the cavity is more dangerous than a large one, and the wound is less dangerous if the ball goes through the body. The wounds should be examined, and enlarged if necessary, in order to remove all extraneous substances, even if they should be seen to stick on the surface of the lungs; the opening should be covered with soft oiled or wet lint—a bandage when agreeable. The ear of the surgeon and the stethoscope are invaluable aids, and ought always to be in use; indeed, no injury of the chest can be scientifically treated without them.

9. Incised and gun-shot wounds of the abdomen are to be treated in *nearly* a similar manner; the position in both being that which is most agreeable to the patient, the parts being relaxed.

10. In wounds of the bladder, an elastic catheter is generally necessary. If it cannot be passed, an opening should be made in the perinæum for the evacuation of the urine, with as little delay as possible.

11. In gun-shot fractures of the skull, the loose broken pieces of bone, and all extraneous substances are to be removed as soon as possible, and depressed fractures of bone are to be raised. A deep cut made by a heavy sword through the bone into the brain, generally causes a considerable depression of the inner table of the bone, whilst the outer may appear to be merely divided.

12. An arm is rarely to be amputated, except from the effects of a cannon shot. The head of the bone is to be sawn off, if necessary. The elbow-joint is to be cut out, if destroyed, and the sufferer, in either case, may have a very useful arm.

13. In a case of gun-shot fracture of the upper arm, in which the bone is much splintered, incisions are to be made, for the removal of all the broken pieces which it is feasible to take away. The elbow is to be supported. The forearm is to be treated in a similar manner; the splints used should be solid.

14. The hand is never to be amputated, unless all or nearly all its parts are destroyed. Different bones of it and of the wrist are to be removed when irrecoverably injured, with or without the metacarpal bones and fingers or the thumb; but a thumb and one finger should always be preserved when possible.

15. The head of the thigh bone should be sawn off when broken by a musket-ball. Amputation at the hip-joint should only be done when the fracture extends some distance into the shaft, or the limb is destroyed by cannon-shot.

16. The knee-joint should be cut out when irrecoverably injured; but the limb is not to be amputated until it cannot be avoided.

17. A gun-shot fracture of the middle of the thigh, attended by great splintering, is a case for amputation. In less difficult cases, the splinters should be removed by incisions, particularly when they can be made on the upper and outer side of the thigh. The limb should be placed on a straight, firm splint. A broken thigh does not admit of much, and sometimes of no extension, without an unadvisable increase of suffering. An inch or two of shortening in the thigh does not so materially interfere with progression as to make the sufferer regret having escaped amputation.

18. A leg injured below the knee should rarely be amputated in the first instance, unless from the effects of a cannon-shot. The splinters of bone are all to be immediately removed, by saw or forceps, after due incisions. The limb should be placed in iron splints and hung on a permanent frame, as affording the greatest comfort and probable chance of ultimate success.

19. An ankle-joint is to be cut out, unless the tendons around are too much injured, and so are the tarsal and metatarsal bones and toes. Incisions have hitherto been too little employed in the early treatment of these injuries of the foot for the removal of extraneous substances.

20. A wound of the principal artery of the thigh, in addition to a gun-shot fracture, renders immediate amputation necessary. In *no other part* of the body is amputation to be done in the first instance for such injury. Ligatures are to be placed on the wounded artery, one above, the other below the wound, and events awaited.

21. The occurrence of mortification in any of these cases will be known by the change of color in the skin. It will rarely occur in the upper extremity, but will frequently do so in the lower. When about to take place, the color of the skin of the foot changes, from the natural flesh color to a tallowy or mottled white. Amputation should be performed immediately above the fractured part. The mortification is yet local.

22. When this discoloration has not been observed, and the part shrinks, or gangrene has set in with more marked appearance, but yet seems to have *stopped* at the ankle, delay is, perhaps, admissible; but if it should again spread, or its cessation be doubtful, amputation should take place forthwith, although under less favorable circumstances. The mortification is becoming or has become constitutional.

23. Bleeding, to the loss of life, is not a common occurrence in gun-shot wounds, although many do bleed considerably, seldom, however, requiring the application of a tourniquet as a matter of necessity, although frequently as one of precaution.

24. When the great artery of the thigh is wounded, (not torn across,) the bone being *uninjured*, the sufferer will probably bleed to death, unless aid be afforded, by making compression above and on the bleeding part. A long, but not broad stone, tied sharply on with a handkerchief, will often suffice until assistance can be obtained, when both ends of the divided or wounded artery are to be secured by ligatures.

25. The upper end of the great artery of the thigh bleeds scarlet blood, the lower end dark venous-colored blood; and this is not departed from in a case of accidental injury, unless there have been previous disease in the limb. A knowledge of this fact or circumstance, which continues for several days, will prevent a mistake at the moment of injury, and at a subsequent period, if secondary hemorrhage should occur. In the upper extremity both ends of the principal artery bleed scarlet blood, from the free collateral circulation and from the anastomoses in the hand.

26. From this cause, mortification rarely takes place after a wound of the principal artery of the arm, or even of the arm-pit. It *frequently* follows a wound of the principal artery in the upper, middle, or even lower parts of the thigh, rendering amputation necessary.

27. It is a great question, when the bone is *uninjured*, where, and at what part, the amputation should be performed. Mortification of the foot and leg from such a wound, is disposed to stop a little below the knee, if it should not destroy the sufferer; and the operation, if done in the first instance, as soon as the tallowy or mottled appearance of the foot is observed, should be done at that part; the wound of the artery, and the operation for securing the vessel above and below the wound, being left unheeded. By this proceeding when successful, the knee-joint is saved, whilst an amputation above the middle of the thigh is always very doubtful in its result.

28. When mortification has taken place from any cause, and has been arrested below the knee, and the dead parts show some sign of separation, it is usual to amputate above the knee. By not doing it, but by gradually separating and removing the dead parts, under the use of disinfecting medicaments and fresh air, a good stump may be ultimately made, the knee-joint and life being preserved, which latter is frequently lost after amputation under such circumstances.

29. Hospital gangrene, when it unfortunately occurs, should be considered to be contagious and infectious, and is to be treated locally by destructive remedies, such as nitric acid, and the bivouacking or encamping of the remainder of the wounded, if it can be effected, or their removal to the open air.

30. Poultices have been very often applied in gun-shot wounds, from laziness, or to cover neglect, and should be used as seldom as possible.

31. Chloroform may be administered in all cases of amputation of the upper extremity and below the knee, and in all minor operations; which cases may also be deferred, without disadvantage, until the more serious operations are performed.

32. Amputation of the upper and middle parts of the thigh are to be done as soon as possible after the receipt of the injury. The administration of chloroform in them, when there is much prostration, is doubtful, and must be attended to, and observed with great care. The question whether it should or should not be administered in such cases being undecided.

33. If the young surgeon should not feel quite equal to the ready performance of the various operations recommended, many of them requiring great anatomical knowledge and manual dexterity, (and it is not to be expected that he should,) he should avail himself of every opportunity which may offer of perfecting his knowledge.

The surgery of the British army should be at the height of the surgery of the metropolis; and the medical officers of that service should recollect, that the elevation at which it has arrived has been on many points principally due to the labors of their predecessors, during the war in the Peninsula. It is expected, then, that they will not only correct any errors into which their predecessors may have fallen, but excel them by the additions their opportunities will permit them to make in the improvement of the great art and science of surgery.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 41, 85, on Demurrer, 181, 300, 328, 333, 334, 115, 250, 270, 263, 280, 21, 22, 128, 140, 142½.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 352, 439, 134, 438, 526, 533, 537, 546, 569, 576, 578, 597, 610, 614, 621, 624, 636, 638, 654, 661.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 873, 1611, 583, 1827, 1829, 1815, 1613, 1833, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1849, 1855, 1857, 1861. *Part II.*—Nos. 1596, 1388, 1648, 238, 1670, 1672, 1680, 1624, 716, 1690, 1696, 1698, 1702.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Monday. *Part II.*—Nos. 1186, 1264, 3426, 931, 444, 1183, 886, 1328, 1333, 1338, 1339, 1340, 406, 1308.

Opinion in Morrissett's Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Clerke, Sutherland and Ingraham, Justices.

Charles D. Morrissett, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The People, &c., Defendants in Error—By the Court: SUTHERLAND, J.—The prisoner was jointly indicted with one Antoine Le Compte and one Corne A. Morrissett, for the murder of one Jean Baptiste La Rochelle, on the 9th day of April, 1860.

The indictment contained three counts; the first charges the murder to have been committed feloniously, &c., by casting, pushing and throwing the deceased into a building on fire, which had been wilfully and feloniously set on fire by the prisoner and his associates; the second and third counts severally charge the arson, and then charge that the deceased was mortally burned and killed by the prisoner and his associates, while engaged in the commission of said felony and arson.

The prisoner plead not guilty, and was tried separately at the Oyer and Terminer in the City of New-York. The jury found the prisoner "not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter in the first degree."

I see no errors during the trial, either in the admission or rejection of testimony, or in the charge of the Court.

The dying declaration of La Rochelle was clearly admissible in evidence. It was shown to have been duly made, and to have been reduced to writing in the presence of the Hospital Surgeon, Police Justice, Fire Marshal, and others, and that at the time it was so made, La Rochelle considered himself in a dying condition, and that he had been before making the same advised by his attending physicians that he was in a dying condition. Besides, it appears to have been made and sworn to in the presence of the prisoner, and that the prisoner had an opportunity to ask the deceased any questions.

The grounds upon which the prisoner's counsel insists that this dying declaration was not admissible appear to me to point rather to its weight or effect as evidence than to its admissibility as evidence.

It is not necessary to refer to the other testimony given on the trial, either on the part of the people or on the part of the prisoner, except to state that it appears from the testimony that the fire was on the 20th of March, 1860, and that La Rochelle died on the 8th of April, 1860.

Nor is it necessary to notice the several requests of the prisoner's counsel to charge or instruct the jury. They were all, I think, properly refused by the Court. They all appear to have assumed, or to have been made on the idea, that the prisoner could not be convicted in consequence of the passage of the act of April 14, 1860, entitled, "An act in relation to capital punishment, and to provide for the more certain punishment of the crime of murder."

In answer to the sixth request to charge, and perhaps it may be said in answer to all the requests to charge, the Court declined to instruct the jury "that if any offence was committed by the prisoner, which is now punishable, it was murder in the first degree, and no other," except that the Court did charge the jury that the prisoner could not be convicted of murder in the first degree.

This charge of the Court was, I think, right.

By the act of April 14, 1860, the crime of murder is divided or classified into two degrees. By section 2, "All murders which shall be perpetrated by means of poison, or by lying in wait, &c., or which shall be committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any arson, &c., shall be deemed murder of the first degree; and all other kinds of murder shall be deemed murder of the second degree."

The prisoner was not and could not have been indicted under the act of April 14, 1860, for the crime if committed was committed before the passage of that act; but by sec. 9 of the act, the punishment of murder in the second degree as prescribed in the act, "shall apply to all crimes now punishable with death, except," &c.

The punishment prescribed by the act of 1860, for murder in the second degree, is imprisonment in State Prison for life.

The charge of the Court, that the prisoner could not be convicted of murder in the first degree, had reference merely to the form of the verdict, and the form of the verdict to the punishment merely under the act, for a crime committed before the act; the act not having pardoned or affected the crime, but having altered the punishment.

I think, then, the charge of the Court was correct; that the jury could not convict the prisoner of murder in the first degree, but that they might have convicted him of murder in the second degree.

But the jury did not convict him of murder, or of murder in either the first or second degree, but of manslaughter in the first degree.

Under the indictment against the prisoner, could the jury convict him of manslaughter in the first degree?

This is really the material question presented by the writ of error in this case, although raised obscurely, if at all, by the prisoner's counsel. But we cannot avoiding seeing that the record presents this question; and it must be disposed of.

It is plain to me that the prisoner could not be convicted of manslaughter in the first degree under the indictment, for the reason that manslaughter in the first degree was not and could not have been included in the charge or accusation, or in either of the charges or accusations contained in the indictment. (See opinion in Hennassy *vs.* The People, decided at this term, and the cases there cited.)

Manslaughter in the first degree is defined by the Revised Statutes to be "the killing of a human being, without a design to effect death by the act, &c., of any other, while such other is engaged.

1. In the commission of a crime or misdemeanor not amounting to felony; or,

2. In an attempt to perpetrate any such crime or misdemeanor."

The Revised Statutes also declare "every person deliberately assisting another in the commission of self murder," and "the willful killing of an unborn quick child, by any injury to the mother of such child," &c., shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

It is clear, if the crime of manslaughter in the first degree, as defined by the Revised Statutes, was included in the charge or accusation against the prisoner, it must be the crime as defined by the first provision, the killing of another without design in the perpetration of a crime or misdemeanor, or in attempt to commit a crime or misdemeanor, not amounting to felony. The two last counts of the indictment, and perhaps all of them, charge the killing, or the injuries of which La Rochelle died, to have been perpetrated while the prisoner and his associates were engaged in the commission of arson. Arson is a felony—every degree of arson is a felony—a person convicted of arson in the fourth and lowest degree, is liable to punishment by imprisonment in State Prison, and, therefore, arson even in the fourth degree is a felony. How then can it be said, that the crime of killing another in the perpetration of a misdemeanor, or in an attempt to commit a misdemeanor, was or could be included in the charge in the indictment? A misdemeanor may certainly be included in a felony; but a misdemeanor cannot be included in arson; for the lowest degree of arson is a felony by statutory definition, and the jury could not, by rejecting or disregarding any circumstance or circumstances which constitute or enter into the definition of arson, reduce the crime of arson to a misdemeanor. Under the first count in the indictment, perhaps the jury might have convicted the prisoner of an assault and battery merely, for that offence is included in the charge in that count, but no other misdemeanor, or attempt to commit a misdemeanor, I charged or included in the charge or accusation in that count. If the prisoner and his associates did willfully burn the house, as charged in that count and in the other counts, it was arson, and no other or less offence.

My conclusion is, that the prisoner could not be convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, under the indictment, and that there should be a new trial.

William H. Bowne for plaintiff in error; N. J. Waterbury, District-Attorney, for defendants in error.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

NO MORE TRIALS AT PRESENT.

In this Court, yesterday, on motion of the District Attorney, all the indictments at present untried, (except that of Hackley, the disposition of which pends the decision of the Court of Appeals,) were removed to the General Sessions, where they will be tried. There will, therefore, be no more trials in the present term of the Oyer and Terminer, which has not, however, finally adjourned, but will sit at intervals, until the decision of the Hackley case.

Court of General Sessions.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Mr. Anthon prosecuting for the people, Daniel Bruce, indicted for felonious assault with a knife, pleaded guilty and was sent to Sing Sing for three years and ten months.

A THIEF DISPOSED OF.

John Johnson, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary one year.

A DOWN-EASTER FLEECED.

John Hays, indicted for larceny from the person, was next tried. The complainant was an old man from Maine, who had been compelled to enter a bar-room and shake dice with the prisoner, who, in the meantime, fingered a few shillings from his pocket. He was followed and arrested, but on trial found friends who swore him a good character and an *alibi*, and the jury acquitted.

A YOUNG RUFFIAN BREAKS AN OLD LADY'S ARM.

Edward Daly, indicted for a severe felonious assault upon an old lady, breaking her arm, pleaded guilty of a simple assault, and was sent to the Penitentiary one year, and sentenced to pay a fine of $250.

SECRET WARFARE.

Thos. McAuley, indicted for carrying concealed weapons, pleaded guilty, and was sent a year to the Penitentiary.

BRIGHT ENOUGH FOR MISCHIEF.

William P. Walsh, a half-witted boy, indicted for arson, in setting fire to one of the buildings on Randall's Island, pleaded guilty to a minor degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years.

A LITTLE GIRL TRIED FOR ARSON.

Mary Nally, a good-looking little girl, 13 years of age, was next tried for arson, in firing the dwelling-house of Mr. Bowman, at No. 28 West Forty-seventh-street, in which she was a servant. From the testimony, it appeared that the little girl had always been a faithful servant, and was a general favorite in the house; but on being sent up stairs on an errand, took the unaccountable freak into her head of applying a lighted candle to the bed-clothing. The fire was extinguished before it had done any material damage. The jury acquitted, and the little girl went on her way rejoicing.

CHARGED WITH SHOP-LIFTING.

Maria Walters was next tried for shop-lifting. She was charged with stealing a dress-pattern worth $15. The jury acquitted, and the woman was discharged.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—Joseph George, William Skinner.
For Robbery—Joseph Gleeson.
For Forgery—Herman Miller, Charles King, Francis Charlock.
For Larceny—Jerome Stevens, Patrick McGrogan.
For Felonious Assault—Henry Tromkler, Peter Ulll.

Jury Disagree.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Logan vs. Hudson River Railroad Company.—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The jury were unable to agree and were now discharged.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*Hahn vs. Satter.*—Motion denied, with costs. It is a proper case for a referee.

Cocks vs. Radford.—Motion denied, with costs.

Watson vs. Fielding.—Motion denied, with costs.

ALLEN, J.—*Drake vs. Palmer.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with leave to defendant to amend on payment of costs.

Turner et al. vs. Williams.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

Genet vs Sayre.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Trierley vs. Trierley.*—Divorce granted.

Richter vs. Marks.—Case settled.

PERSONAL.

Dr. WM. J. WALKER, of Boston, who is one of the most opulent surgeons in the country, has given property estimated to be worth $90,000, to establish Professorships of Mathematics in three of the colleges of Massachusetts. These institutions are Williams, Amherst and Tufts Colleges, each of which will receive $30,000 for the purpose above named. Dr. WALKER is a graduate of Harvard College, and a Unitarian.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes:

"President LINCOLN has this week taken a pew in the New-York-avenue Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. GURLEY is the pastor, and is of the Old School denomination. Mr. LINCOLN has attended various churches in the city, and has at length settled here. The house is new and elegant. It was the church of Mr. BUCHANAN, and the pew now taken is the one occupied by Gen. CASS. The church is quite a distinguished one. Secretary CAMERON, Attorney General BATES, Prof. HENRY, Gen. MANSFIELD, Maj. MAGRUDER, and most of the prominent men of the new Government have sittings here. The lot on which this church stands has quite a history. It held the Old Second Presbyterian Church. It was Gen. JACKSON's old church, and one he shook to pieces almost on account of the Mrs. EATON scandal. Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS worshipped and held a pew at the time of his death. It maintained a sickly existence for some years, when the F-street church sold their house to WILLARD for a hotel, and united with the Second Church, and formed the New-York-avenue Church, and on the lot now stands one of the most elegant houses of worship in the Capital."

—List of Americans registered at the office of L'HERBETTE, KANE & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from May 8 to 17:

New-York—A. J. Trowbridge, Rich. Weyman, D. D. Howard and lady, J. S. Jeremiah, E. Ponvert, Jr., S. F. Austin, C. L. Sharpstein, R. Johnson, E. S. Partridge, Jr., and family, W. H. Phillips and lady, W. N. Wotherspoon, W. S. Mead, Clara W. Bronkerhoff, Fed. W. Lowe, J. H. Hall, Elias C. Hall, Mrs. E. C. Hall, Miss Martha Hall, Rev. Edward Anthon and lady, Miss C. A. Anthon, W. C. Burnap, Fred'k. W. Stevens, W. R. Strong and family, G. H. Mumford and family, E. A. Johnston and family.

Boston—Mrs. C. F. Hovey and family, Aug. De Peyster.

Mobile—W. S. Fry.

San Francisco—H. Maillé and lady.

Kentucky—B. D. Warden.

New-Orleans—W. F. Vredenburgh.

New-Haven—W. P. Bacon.

New-Jersey—W. S. Pennington.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 5.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg. ex int.	84⅛	20 Cont. Bank	66
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, cou.	84¼	40 Penn. Coal Comp.	77⅛
10,000 Treas. 12 ₩ c. Nts.	102¼	150 P. M. S. Co....s30	63
9,000 Ten. St. 6s, '90..s3	40¼	100 do	63⅛
5,000 do....s10	40¼	200 N. Y. C. R.	71⅞
1,000 do....s3	40	1100 do	72¼
2,000 do....s5	40	400 do....s20	71⅞
2,000 do....s10	40	5 do	72⅛
2,000 Va. St. 6s....c	46⅛	100 do....s30	71⅞
5,000 do....s3	46¼	250 do....s3	72¼
4,000 do....c	46	22 N. J. Railroad	114
7,000 do....s5	45	200 Erie Railroad	22⅛
3,000 do....s3	45¼	15 do	22¼
2,000 do....s10	45	50 do	22⅜
5,000 do....s60	40	50 Hud. Riv. Railroad	33¼
1,000 do....c	45⅛	25 Harlem Railroad	10¾
12,000 Mo. State 6s	40¼	100 Harlem R. Pref'd.	25¾
20,000 do	40⅛	100 do	25⅛
5,000 do....s10	40	50 Mich. Cent. R....s10	41⅛
2,000 do....s10	39⅞	50 M. S. & N. I. R.	11¼
2,000 Ga. State 6s	55	26 Panama Railroad	106
1,000 do....s10	55	50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66⅛
1,000 Cal. State 7s	76¾	450 do	66
5,000 do	77	50 do	65⅞
1,000 Louis. State 6's	55	50 do....s30	64
1,000 N. Car. S. 6's..s10	51	100 do....s30	64⅛
5,000 do	51	450 do	66¼
3,000 do....s5	50¼	50 do	66⅛
2,000 Erie R. 1st m. b.	102	265 Gal. & Chic. R.	58
5,000 Erie R. bonds '75	52⅛	50 do	57⅞
1,000 Mh. C 8 ₩ c. b. '69	90	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	21¼
30 Bank Commerce	79⅛	80 do	21⅞
30 American Ex. Bk.	78	100 do	21⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 U. S. 6s, '81 cou.	84¼	50 Mich. Cen. R.	41⅛
10,000 do	84¾	100 M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk.	25
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	40¼	100 do	24¾
7,000 do....s10	40¼	50 do	24½
4,000 Missouri St. 6s	40	50 Panama R.	105½
5,000 do....s5	40	60 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65
1,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86	96	450 do....s30	63
50 N. Y. Cen. R....s10	72⅛	200 do	65
100 do....s3	72¼	100 do	64⅛
150 Hud. Riv. R.	33¼	50 do....s10	64
100 Erie Railroad...s30	22	50 do....s10	63¾
50 do	22⅛	100 do	64¾
150 do	22	50 do	65
50 Harlem R.	10⅜	50 Galena & Chi. R.	57¾
100 Harlem R. Pref.	25¼	150 Clev. & Tol. R.	21⅛
50 Reading R....s30	31¼	100 Chi., B. & Q. R.	55

WEDNESDAY, June 5—P. M.

The firmness indicated at the close of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday was not maintained to-day. The lower quotation from London, 59@60 for Illinois Central, and the circumstance that yesterday's deliveries completed the most pressing contracts made previous to the recent reopening of the transfers, caused that Stock to break down 3 ₩ cent., and as its firmness had previously imparted a certain reflected strength to the remainder of the Railway list, the reaction extended to the other Western Shares this afternoon. The tendency to better rates for New-York Central was also checked, and the price fell back to 72¼ ₩ cent., against 72½ yesterday afternoon. Galena and Chicago returned to 57¾, Toledo fell to 21½, and Michigan Southern Guaranteed sold as low as 24½ ₩ cent. The increase of traffic on this line during the closing week of May is $6,787, while the second and third weeks, comparing with the Chicago Convention season of last year, when the passenger business was large, were lower. The result for the whole month is $3,675 less than May, 1860. New-York and Erie shares remain comparatively steady at 22½@22 ₩ cent. Hudson and Harlem are weak; Reading steady in price, but inactive. Panama is again on the rise, 105½ ₩ cent. Pacific Mail 63@63½ ₩ cent.

The Border State Stocks continue to find free buyers, at 40@40½ for Tennessees and Missouris, and 45@46 for Virginias. The process of liquidating the Illinois Free Bank Currency, based on the pledge of these and other State Stocks, although proceeding rapidly since the expiration of the grace given by the Bank Auditor, seems to be no more than equal to the demand for the Stocks as they appear on the New-York market. It is surmised that since the date of the last quarterly report of the Auditor, April 1, of the amount of Stocks held against the then Circulation, a large amount of Missouris, if not Tennessees and Virginias, were voluntarily withdrawn by the owners of the Banks, or on their orders, on the return of Circulation to a *pro rata* amount, before the expiration of the notice for additional security. On the 1st of April the total of Missouris held in the office was reduced to $2,007,000, since when no official information has been published. The registered and private sales of Missouris at the Exchange Board here averaged through the month of May about $75,000 per day, or $2,000,000 for the month, and the sales of Virginias and Tennessees were on something like the same scale, in proportion to the supplies from the West. All three have now become in one sense speculative "fancies," being bought and sold on the various opinions of buyer and seller as to the probable effect of the civil war on their value and chances of future productiveness.

Late in the afternoon the market closed dull, and the prices quoted heavy on Illinois Central, 64¾@65, and Toledo, 20¾@21¼, and barely steady on New-York Central, 72¼@½, and Galena, 57⅛@57¾. The State Stocks same as on the printed list at the Second Board.

After the sailing of the *Persia* to-day, the Exchange market, which had not been very active, relapsed into dullness, and the quotations are again repeated as ranging 105½@106 for Bankers', and 103½@105 ₩ cent. for Merchant bills on England. The latter continue in good supply, owing to the heavy export movement of Domestic Produce and other Merchandise, from this port, which figures for about three millions in value this week. We learn that, in addition to the large shipments of Western Breadstuffs from New-York, the movement through Canada to Great Britain is also unusually active, for American as well as Canadian account. The export values of these shipments will come into our Treasury tables at the end of the fiscal year, through clearances at Chicago and Detroit. The following are the exports from New-York (exclusive of specie) to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1, 1861:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total for the week	$1,690,592	$2,094,026	$2,938,188
Previously reported	25,824,863	33,944,853	52,453,289
Since Jan. 1	$27,515,455	$36,038,879	$55,391,477

The steamer *City of Washington* delivers this afternoon the following English Gold, equivalent to about $1,100,000:

Thomas Dixon	£10,000	Harry Burrill	£100
Bank of Commerce	15,000	Young, McAndrew, Rankens & Co.	3,000
McIlvain & Bros	150	Hawley & Howe	1,000
V. Behrend & Co	19,100	W. B. Ishan & Gallup	349
Schuchardt & Gebhard	11,000	Corse & Pratt	300
O. S. Raynaud	7,016	Barnes Clarendon	119
A. H. Solomon	6,000	Marcus Baltzer	20,000
E. K. Alburtis	300	Harry Burrell	1,934
Lawrence, Giles & Co.	4,000	Groeser, Wood & Co.	1,700
Maitland, Phelps & Co.	980	W. W. De Forrest & Co.	800
A. Belmont & Co.	30,000	R. E. French	25,000
Wm. Ibbotson	600	Harry Burrill & Co.	600
F. Butterfield	12,000	R. L. Maitland & Co.	3,500
Dowley, Corners & Co.	500	D. Daws & Co.	8,000
Russell & Averill	1,700	Snow & Burgess	1,086
B. R. Beekman	2,000	Dunham & Dimon	700
C. P. Belf	291	Order	40,444
		Total	£299,517

The Transfer Books of Ohio State Stocks will be closed from the 15th of June until the 15th of July next, and the interest on Ohio State Stocks will be paid at the office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-street, from the 1st until the 15th of July next.

The following is a report of the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for the week ending Saturday, June 1:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
Shipped North	6,704 18	93,588 03
Shipped South	20,354 04	319,176 03
Total	27,059 02	412,764 06
For corresponding time last year:		
Shipped North	5,715 09	71,236 16
Shipped South	17,878 00	306,978 03
Total	23,598 00	378,214 19

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York received by J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

June.		Premium.	June.		Premium.
4	Philadelphia	Par.	1	St. Louis	unsettled
4	Boston	Par.	1	Louisville	1⅛@ 2
4	Baltimore	¼@ ⅜	1	Detroit	1 @ 1⅛
4	Washington	3 @ 3½	1	Cincinnati	⅜@ ⅜
4	Chicago	very scarce	1	Pittsburgh	2⅛@ 2½
1	Milwaukee	6½@ 7	1	Canada	⅜@ ⅜
1	Cleveland	1 @ 1⅛	1	Sandusky, O.	1 @ 1⅛

The death of LINDLEY M. HOFFMAN, Esq., the well-known auctioneer, and senior partner in the firm of L. M. HOFFMAN & Co., Hanover-square, was reported in Wall-street this afternoon, and the sad news elicited expressions of earnest regret in commercial circles generally. Mr. HOFFMAN had been in rather poor health for some time past, yet his friends were not apprehensive of a fatal

nation of his illness, and his demise was somewhat unexpected. He was over sixty years of age.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad, for the month of May, 1861, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

May, 1861	$54,717 03
May, 1860	46 005 25
Increase	$8,711 78

The Banks of Illinois.

The Springfield (Ill.) correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, under date of the 1st of June, writes:

"The long-protracted depreciation of Illinois currency has at last impressed the idea upon the Bank Commissioners that something ought to be done. Accordingly they act, and as it is a step that should have been taken some time since, it will be a matter of greater rejoicing now, as the need is more urgent. They have found by an examination in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, what every man, who has been handling currency, knew a long time ago, that the circulation of several of our wild cat banks exceeds the present value of their securities deposited with the State Treasurer. Therefore, they notify the officers of the said banks, that they are respectively required to deposit with the Auditor, by the 20th of August next, other securities to cover this deficiency, or surrender to that officer to be burned, such an amount of their bills as will reduce the circulation to the proportion of the present value of their securities, or, the aforesaid banks will be put in liquidation, and their securities sold for whatever they will bring.

The following is a correct list of the banks so called upon, together with the amount of their circulation and deficit, May 24, 1861:

Banks.	Circulation.	Deficit.
Agricultural Bank	$144,208	$45,821
Alisana Bank	95 580	40,580
Bank of Ashland	55,180	22,340
Bank of Aledo	54,255	16,415
Bank of Albion	137,861	37,790
Bank of Benton	74 613	40,113
Bank of Carmi	111,656	50 930
Bank of Elgin	55 326	20,726
Bank of the Federal Union	76,670	25,270
Bank of Galena	45,658	9,643
Bank of Geneseo	64 870	12,990
Bank of Metropolis	168 810	58,270
Bank of Naperville	52,675	19,875
Bank of the Republic	229 203	101,454
Bank of Southern Illinois	247,299	92,999
Belvidere Bank	7 776	3,976
Bull's Head Bank	212,925	47,395
Canal Bank	72,520	30 280
Central Bank	77,162	13,712
Commercial Bank, Palestine	122,457	46 657
Commercial Bank, New Hav'n	65 805	27,365
Continental Bank	107 535	42,395
Corn Planter's Bank	74,799	32,279
Douglas Bank	50,400	21,800
Eagle Bank of Illinois	63 085	15 045
Edgar County Bank	55,368	23,568
Farmers' Bank, New Canton	52 760	17,280
Farmers' Bank of Illinois	77,210	31,770
Franklin Bank	91 896	19 976
Frontier Bank	415 160	181,090
Garden State Bank	156 033	55 633
Hampden Bank	49,733	20,533
Humboldt Bank	133 852	53 492
Illinois State Bank	48 895	18,505
Jersey County Bank	42,871	17 311
Kaskaskia Bank	62,546	21,746
Lafayette Bank	52,746	23,996
Lancaster Bank	99,969	41,449
Mississippi River Bank	109 335	42 255
Narragansett Bank	64 660	23,860
New-Market Bank	108,430	48 150
Prairie State Bank	54 611	24,411
Plowman's Bank	94 903	41 273
Reed's Bank	18 364	8,364
Rock Island Bank	1,721	920
Shawanese Bank	67,000	29,700
Toulon Bank	50 104	12 044
Union County Bank	50,210	21 770
Warren County Bank	93,570	21,670
Total	$4,551 179	$1 666,836

By the quarterly statement of the Auditor, it appears that the aggregate circulation of the above banks on the 1st of April last was $4,688,561. But on the 24th of May, as the above table shows, the circulation of the same banks was but $4 551,179. Between these two dates, therefore, $137 382 was retired from circulation. What the bankers paid for this nobody knows—it may be twenty cents on the dollar, or less or more; it was used at the Auditor's office to reclaim bonds at the same rate at which those bonds were deposited. And while the Bank Commissioners have been more than a month ascertaining that there was anything wrong with the securities of these banks, all this while the people of the State have been losing by their depreciation.

The road is now made clear by this call, and all bill-holders may exchange their rags for bonds. The consequence will be that, in a few days at furthest, this worthless stuff which we have been accustomed to call money, will disappear from among us. There are now in all *sixty seven* banks under call, with a circulation of $6,242,437. More than half of the twelve millions which was in circulation on the first of January, is now discredited, and will soon be among the things that were.

Perhaps it will be matter of interest to state the banks upon which no call of any kind has been made. Here is the list from the Auditor's books, May 24, 1861:

Banks.	Circulation.
Alton Bank	$23,170
Bank of America, Chicago	1,162
Bank of America, Mt. Carmel	273 951
Bank of Bloomington	50,000
Bank of Brooklyn	59,736
Bank of Commerce	137,170
Bank of Indemnity	152,700
Bank of Illinois	199,579
Bank of Jackson County	89 550
Bank of Northern Illinois	12,953
Bank of Sparta	145,941
Bond County Bank	70 890
Chicago Bank	4,903
City Bank, Ottawa	19,434
Columbian Bank	159 060
Cumberland County Bank	50,778
R. I. Tinkham & Co.'s Bank	108,779
Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co.	493
Fulton Bank	78,032
Highland Bank	107 800
Illinois Central Bank	175,698
Illinois River Bank	100,957
Illinois State Security Bank, Equality	191 230
International Bank	129,155
Kane County Bank	15 398
Kankakee Bank	48,787
Lake Michigan Bank	181,420
Mahaiwe Bank	53,511
Marine Bank	50 000
Marshall County Bank	50,483
McLean County Bank	50 248
Mechanics' Bank	63,921
Merchants' Bank	265,420
Ohio River Bank	156 655
Olympic Bank	62,040
Pamet Bank	57,570
Patriotic Bank	111,119
Pittsfield Bank	56,641
Reapers' Bank	116,945
Union Bank	92 472
United States Stock Bank	89,565
Wheat Growers' Bank	86,022
Western Bank	50 666
Mechanics' Bank, Hardin	63,921

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 5.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives 77; Reading Railroad 15⅞; Morris Canal 39¼; Long Island Railroad 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 5, 1861—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 31 bbls. Ashes, 9,306 bbls. Flour, 293 bbls. Corn Meal, 91,726 bushels Wheat, 133,892 bushels Corn, 11,600 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 1,075 pkgs. Provisions, and 256 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 784 bbls., including 645 bbls. Pots and 139 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 75 bags Government Java, at 17c.; 300 mats Java, at 16¾c.; 300 bags Maracaibo, at 13½c.@14c.; and 300 bags Rio, at 12½c.@13¾c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—is in limited demand, including Middling Upland at 13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. The principal holders do not appear to be eager to sell at present. The following is a statement of the movements in Cotton since the 1st of September last, as compared with the previous four years:

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.
Rec. at P'ts.	3,421,000	4,383,000	3,597,000	2 923,000	2,850,000
Ex. to G. B.	2,078,000	2,505,000	1,780,000	1 488,000	1,291,000
Ex. to France	557,000	556,000	389,000	350,000	386,000
Ex. other F.P.	356,000	456,000	504,000	320,000	373,000
Total Export	3,001,000	3,517,000	2,674,000	2 156,000	2,029,000
St'k on hand	109,000	385,000	361,000	456,000	280,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	4,000	25,000	18,000	24,000	9,000
Ex. to G. B.	19,000	39,000	45,000	47,000	12,000
Ex. to France	1,000	6,000	7,000	6,000	1,000
Ex. other F.P.	1,000	8,000	10,000	8,000	8,000
Total Exports	22,000	53,000	62,000	61,000	21,000

Reviewing the movements of the past week in Cotton, Messrs. WM. P. WRIGHT & Co. remark: "Business in Cotton is almost suspended, and prices nominal, except in this City. The market in this City has been quiet during the past week; prices are without change, though it is more difficult to find buyers at the quotations. Holders, however, show no desire to sell, patiently waiting the course of events, feeling satisfied that Cotton must enhance in value considerably before another crop can be marketed. The sales for the week have been 4,500 bales. The clearances have been—for Liverpool, 4,433; Glasgow, 250; Havre, 173. Total, 4,755. *Transit Cotton*—There has been little done; the offering stock has been reduced to a few thousand bales, either held above the market value, or on board vessels not known to be at sea. Exports for the week, 22,000 bales, of which 19 000 are for Great Britain; 1,000 for France; and 2,000 for other foreign ports. The stock on hand is reduced to a low point. Crop—We have nothing new in this regard. Accounts differ in estimating the present condition of the growing crop."

FISH.—Dry Cod have been in very moderate demand, at $2 37½@$3 25 per cwt. Other kinds have been neglected.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been fair for low and medium grades of State and Western Flour, especially State, prices of which latter are quoted steady, while the market for other descriptions, influenced by the eagerness of holders to dispose of their supplies, favors buyers. Sales, 16,650 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 80@$4 95, chiefly within the range; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5@$5 30, mainly at $5 12½@$5 15; superfine Western, at $4 75@$4 90; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 85@$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 45 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 80	@$4 95
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 30
Superfine Western	4 75	@ 4 90
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 85	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 50	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@ 7 50

Southern continues inactive, at former figures. Sales have been made of 1,600 bbls., at $5 80@$6 35 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and drooping, including inferior to very choice extra at $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 850 bbls. Rye Flour is in limited demand, at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in more request, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Transactions have been quite limited in all descriptions, including Layer Raisins at $1 90@$1 95; Bunch do. at $1 40@$1 42½ ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, and prices have declined, especially for unsound and inferior lots, which are quite plenty. Sales 185,000 bushels, including White Canada, part at $1 40; Canada Club, part at $1 15; White Western, at $1 38@$1 57½; Red Western, (which is scarce,) part at $1 32; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 16; Milwaukee Club, unsound to choice at 95c@$1 15; Northwestern Club, at $1 07@$1 11; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 95@$1 10; and White Kentucky at $1 70@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn is in lively demand at buoyant prices; sales 190,000 bushels at 42c.@48c., for very poor to very choice new mixed Western; 56c. for sound old do. do., and 48c.@50c. for Western Yellow ₱ bush. Rye is in request at 67c.@68c. ₱ bush. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are moderately inquired for, including Canadian at 31½c.@32½c.; Western, at 30½c.@32c.; and State at 32½c.@33½c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River continues very quiet, at 60c. for shipping and 75c.@80c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in to-day, including last year's crop, at 12c.@20c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for common, and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LATHS—Eastern are in request at $1 50 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—A limited business has been transacted in domestic Pig at $4 87½@$5 ₱ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 25 hhds. Porto Rico, at 25c.@26c.; 30 hhds. do. do., (by auction,) at 12½c.@20c.; and 70 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, part at 16½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—A very moderate demand prevails for all kinds here, including Crude Whale at 38c.@40c.; Crude Sperm at $1 20@$1 28; Linseed at 55c.@56c., and Lard at 75c.@87½c. per gallon.

New Bedford Market for week ending June 3.

Sperm remains without change. The sales for the week foot up 750 bbls. as follows: To the trade 95 bbls. at $1 28; 200 do. at $1 27½; 175 bbls. at a price not transpired. And for export, 280 bbls. at $1 25 per gallon.

WHALE—The transactions since our last include sales of 4,150 bbls., in parcels, which may not be considered as strictly prime—2,390 bbls., at 38c. ₱ gallon, and the balance at prices not made public. There is considerable disposition on the part of purchasers to operate, but at prices tending downward.

WHALEBONE—No transactions since our last.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. bone
From Jan. 1 to June 3, '61.	28,615	25,780	757,400
Same time last year	27,244	92,509	863 900

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request, particularly prime, which is quoted rather firmer. Sales have been reported of 875 bbls., including Mess at $16 75@$17, and Prime at $12 25@$12 37½ ₱ bbl. Cut Meats rule quiet, at 6c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5½c. for Shoulders ₱ lb. Lard is in demand, at former rates. Sales 350 tcs. and bbls., at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in slack request, at $11 25@$12 50 for extra Mess, $9 75@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 [illegible]@$6 [illegible] for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and steady, at 9c.@14c. for Western and 10c.@16c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 4c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 100 tcs., in lots, at $5 62½@$6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT.—Liverpool Fine has been in moderate request at from $1 20@$1 60 ₱ sack. Nothing new in other kinds.

SUGARS—Have been somewhat brisker to-day, sales having been made of 1,100 hhds., including Cuba, at 3¾c.@4¾c., and Porto Rico at 4½c.@4¾c.; also, 58 boxes Havana at 4¾c.@6¼c., and 51 boxes Havana (at auction) at 4¾c.@5¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW.—The business in this line during the week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "The market has undergone no change since our last, and the stock continues light, though there is rather more disposition to realize, and transactions have been large. We note sale of New York Butcher's Association for this month, at 9½c. To-day the market remains steady at 9¼c. Price this day, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 9¾c.

TEAS—Have been in slack demand, at previous prices.

TIN—Holders ask 26c. for Banca, and 23c. for Straits, ₱ lb., but the market is inactive, generally.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 480 bbls., chiefly at 16¾c., ₱ gallon. Market heavy.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were moderate; rates were declining. For Liverpool—Flour is 1s. 3d.@1s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 7d.@7½d.; Corn, 6½d.@7½d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s. Tallow, 25s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s. ₱ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 2s. ₱ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Norwegian bark, 415 tons, 22,000 bush. Wheat and Corn, to Galway, at 11d. in bulk and ship's bags; a ship, 720 tons, from Cardiff to New-York, railroad iron, 12s. 6d.; a bark, 378 tons, to Cette, Staves, at a round sum; one, 238 tons, to Demerara, Staves, $12; a schooner, 1,200 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,200; a brig, 250 tons, to Aspinwall, Coal, $6; one, 230 tons, to north side Cuba and back, Sugar 38c. and Molasses, $2 50; a brig, to a Windward Island, Corn Meal, $2 50 ₱ puncheon, and 50c. ₱ bbl.; two British schooners, to St. John, N. B., 25c. and 30c. for dry and wet bbls.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 5, 1861.

Current prices of Produce, prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 233 Fulton-street. Our quotations are realized by regular Commission Houses.

BUTTER.

The market presents no new feature. Orange County Pails continue plenty at 16c. for the best, and the best State Tubs and Firkins range from 13c.@15c. Western Reserve of even yellow color brings more in proportion than our State.

Orange County Pails	12	@ 16
Fine State half-firkin Tubs—Yellow	14	@ 16
Fair State half-firkin Tubs—Yellow	12	@ 14
Fine Welsh Tubs	12	@ 14
Fair Welsh Tubs	10	@ 12
Western Reserve Choice	11	@ 13
Western Reserve Fair	8	@ 11
Ohio Common to Good	8	@ 10

CHEESE

The market remains unchanged.

Fine State Dairy	5	@ 7
Fair State Dairy	3	@ 5
Ohio Fine	5	@ 6
Ohio Common	3	@ 4
Nutmeg	6	@ 7
Pineapple	6	@ 9
New Cheese—best	7	@ 8
New Cheese—common	2	@ 4

EGGS

The market has been decidedly active the past few days, owing to moderate receipts and the old stock having been cleaned entirely out. Sale have been made to-day at 13c, but we do not think this price can be long sustained.

BEANS

Are active and in good request.

Small Pea, Prime	1 65	@1 75
Medium	1 55	@1 75
Marrow	—	@1 75
Kidney	1 75	@2 00

DRIED FRUITS

Unchanged in price and dull.

Dried Apples, State and Western	2½	@ 3
Dried Apples, Southern	1	@ 1½
Dried Peaches, Peeled Bright	10	@ 12
Dried Peaches, Unpeeled	3	@ 5

POULTRY

Scarce and prices firm. We quote:

Turkeys, live, ₱ lb	11	@ 14
Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb	12	@ 14
Fowls, live, ₱ lb	11	@ 12½
Fowls, dressed, ₱ lb	12	@ 14
Chickens, Bucks Co., Spring, ₱ pair	62	@ 75
Chickens, Philadelphia, ₱ lb	11	@ 13
Pigeons, Flight ₱ dozen	1 00	@1 25
Pigeons, Stall, ₱ dozen	1 50	@1 75

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

We quote in bulk:

Bermudas	4 00	@4 50
Mercers	2 00	@2 50
Peach Blows	2 00	@2 50
Buckeyes	2 00	@2 25
Jones	1 50	@1 75
Turnips	50	@ 63
Beets	—	@ 75
Parsnips	—	@1 00
Carrots	—	@2 00
Tomatoes, ₱ box	63	@ —

GREEN APPLES.

We quote:

Russets	2 00	@3 00

BEESWAX

In fair request at 30c.

PRINCE ALFRED AT ST. JOHNS, N. B.—A telegram from St. Johns, N. B., under date May 30th, says: "Prince ALFRED arrived here last night at midnight. He was received by the Governor and suite and civic authorities. There was a large torchlight procession by the fire companies, in uniform. The Prince has been driving about the city and outskirts to-day. He leaves to-morrow morning for Fredericton, and it is supposed he will proceed to Quebec by the river St. John and the lakes, to the River du Loup.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 4, 1861.

The meat markets have all been fully supplied with live animals during the past week. Beeves are largely in excess of last week's supply, the total footings amounting to 4,659, or 1,100 more than on the previous market. Notwithstanding this large supply, trade was quite lively, though prices declined ¼c.@½c. since our last report. The stock was all sold, graziers and wholesale butchers helping along, while the retail trade laid in an extra supply. Most of the droves were in good flesh, though several lots of Western distillery-fed cattle were included among them. Prices ranged at 8c.@8¾c. for most of the stock. For the first time in months we have a lot from Kentucky, some of whose feeders wish New-Yorkers to know that they are not going to send all their cattle to the Southern army, and they probably do not wish their Northern friends to entirely overlook them, as it is *possible* they may in time prefer this to a Southern market. One lot of 160 head were sent to Washington this week from the West. The new contract for supplying the army with cattle has not been given out, that we can learn, though a Chicago firm were the lowest bidders, offering to furnish them at $4 50 ₱ 100 lbs. live weight, delivered in Washington, or $3 90 in Harrisburgh and vicinity. This is exceedingly low, and we fear the parties will either break down under it or not furnish the army with *good* beef. They can buy low, however, if they carry *gold* to give out to farmers....Milch cows sell slowly, as they have done for weeks past. There is no improvement in demand or price....Veal calves sell rather quicker, and at a little advance, a few of the best bringing 5c. ₱ lb., live weight....Sheep and lambs are plenty, but not so largely in excess of the demand as last week. Prices have advanced 25c.@50c. ₱ head, and trade is pretty good. They are worth 3½c.@4½c. ₱ lb., live weight.....Hogs are also plenty, too much so to maintain even former low rates. A decline of ⅛c.@¼c. is noted below.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 3:

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,654	127	825	6,648	6,888
Previous week	3,518	121	940	9,023	4,769
Same week last year	4,666	169	1,402	8,239	5,605
Weekly average of beeves for 1860	4,360				
Weekly average of beeves for 1859	3,950				
Weekly average of beeves for 1858	3,676				
Weekly average of beeves for 1857	3,145				

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 19,142. Total number received the previous week, 18,371; being an increase of 771 head.

Of the 4,654 fresh bullocks received during this week, 4,122 were taken to the Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street; 300 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 148 were yarded at BROWNING'S, 29 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street, 23 at CHAMBERLIN'S yards on Robinson-street, and 32 went direct to butchers from the Hudson River dépôt.

The 4,122 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,049; Hudson River Railroad, 1,641; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 647; Harlem Railroad, 492; Hudson River boats, 243; on foot, 13.

Of the 4,122 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin, 94 head came from New-York, 3,012 from Illinois, 412 from Ohio, 205 from Indiana, 336 from Iowa, 60 from Kentucky, and 13 from Michigan.

CATTLE MARKET YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

Not satisfied with sales of cattle at Bergen, on Monday, and at Forty-fourth-street on Tuesday and Wednesday, the proprietors of these yards now open them also on Monday, for selling cattle, making a three days' market. This is supposed to be in retaliation for non patronage of certain yards at Allerton's Station, over the river. We are glad to chronicle the probable demise of the Sunday traffic. The Superintendent of Police, upon being waited upon, and informed that cattle were received and sold at several places on Sunday, and afterward driven through the streets to the great annoyance of church goers, and law-abiding citizens, promptly telegraphed to the several station houses to have the prohibiting ordinances enforced, and parties have been notified to stop selling or driving cattle on Sunday. We hope to see the law rigidly enforced.

But returning to the present market, we find the cattle all in on time, and plenty of them, with a good sprinkling of fat droves, although some were distillery fed. Some 300 had been sold at Bergen on Monday, and the market opened here quite lively Tuesday morning, but at a decline of near ½c. from last week. This was unfavorable to numbers of the brokers who had pushed on to Albany, Buffalo and Harrisburgh, and bought cattle, supposing the supply would be light. More than three-fourths of the cattle were sold the first day, and as Washington Market butchers and country graziers turned out pretty strong on Wednesday, the whole were sold before night, generally at better prices than the day before. For a few of top cattle our best buyers must have paid 9c., but most of the good cattle went at 8½c. ₱ lb. for the dressed meat, and very fair animals at 8c. About 100 were sold to graziers at near 8c.

Taking the average of this week's sales, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Premium	None.	None.
First quality	8¾c.@ 9c.	9c. @ 9¼c.
Medium to good	8c. @ 8½c.	8¾c.@ 8¾c.
Poor quality	7½c.@ 7¾c.	7¾c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	7c. @ 7¼c.	7¼c.@ 7½c.
General selling prices	7½c.@ 8½c.	8c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	8c. @ 8¼c.	— @ 8¾c.

Most of those coming by way of Albany arrive per Hudson River Railroad this week, at an expense of $10 ₱ car, which is the same as on the Harlem Road. About 1,000 head were taken from Albany on Monday for the Eastern markets.

The following notes of particular lots, embracing all classes, will convey an idea of the various transactions extending through the entire market:

H. BARNES had 53 Ohio and Kentucky steers of say 7½ cwt., bought at the yards. They were a good lot of butchers' cattle and run out at 8½c.

D. BARNES sold on his own account 45 head good fat Kentucky cattle at 8¾c.@9c. on 8¾ cwt. They were bought at Albany, of WARE.

S. G. WOODRUFF had 91 Illinois steers, bought at Buffalo, fair lot of 6¾ cwt., (this week) which run out at 8c.@8½c. Also 61 Illinois steers for L. SIMMS, Fair lot of 7¼ cwt., which brought 7½c.@9c.

S. SHUSTER sold 132 cattle, fair Illinois steers, of 8 cwt., at 8c.@8½c. They were bought at Albany, and failed to make a commission.

Capt. HUTCHINSON brought in 95 fair Illinois steers, 33 of which were of his own feeding. Home weight, 1,360 lbs. His own feed were three-year old steers, and brought $65@$68 ₱ head, and the lot would probably average $62 each, or say 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb. J. C. & W. W. HOAG, salesmen. They were brought in *via* Pittsburgh and Harrisburgh, and Allentown Road, and landed direct at Fortieth street from the boats of the New York Central Railroad. The Captain likes this route very well.

WHITE & SON for H. R. SMITH & Co. 111 fair Iowa cattle, some of which were rough. They run out at 8c.@9c. on 7½ cwt. All sold on Tuesday. Also 40 State stillers at same price, but slow of sale.

M. PHILIPS had 59 good fat Illinois steers for C. R. BORRADAILE, which he sold at 8c.@8½c. on 7¼ cwt.

S. W. CLARK sold on his own account 49 pretty good Ohio steers and oxen, of about 8 cwt., at 7½c.@8½c.

MURRAY & GLOVER were selling, for WICKMAN, 85 commonish 6 cwt. steers at 7½c.@8½c. and 60 Iowa cattle, of 8¼ cwt.@8½ cwt., at 8¼c. on an average.

T. C. EASTMAN & BROS. sold 143 of J. DALBEY'S Illinois drove. They were a prime lot, equal to any in market, of 7¾ cwt., and brought 8¾c.

I. BUDLONG, for HUNT & Co., 75 Illinois distillery cattle, a good fair lot of 7¼ cwt., at $60 each, or 8c., which Mr. BUDLONG says is ½c. less than they would have brought last week.

SHEPHERD & VAIL sold 77 good Iowa corn-fed steers and oxen, a few roughish ones, rated 7¾ cwt., and averaged 8¼c. They were owned by OANDORF & MCINTYRE.

S. ULREY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 103 Illinois cattle, heavy and well fed, of 7¾ cwt., which he run out at 8c.@8¾c.—few 9c.

J. A. MERRITT sold 110 Illinois corn-fed steers for J. T. ALEXANDER. Fair lot of 7½ cwt., which run out at 8¼c. on an average.

VALENTINE & MARTIN sold, on their own account, 105 Illinois stillers, a good fair lot of 6¾ cwt., at 8c., or $54 each.

MILCH COWS.

The cow trade has remained nearly stationary for several weeks. Dealers manage to dispose of most of the stock by sending the cows into the country, or over to the Long Island distilleries. Very few buyers are under the necessity of visiting the market places, so closely are all their wants anticipated and supplied by obliging dealers. A fair cow brings $35 to $40, an extra milker $45@$50, while common or poor cows sell anywhere from $22 to $30. Sales are slow.

VEAL CALVES.

These improve in quality as they gain age. Many of them are large and fat, and bring rather more this week than last, although we quote nothing above 5c., possibly a few extra nice ones might be sold at a trifling advance from that figure. Most sales range from 4c. to 4½c. ₱ lb live weight. There is a better feeling this week, and we think more calves sell above 4c. than brought that price one week ago. All were sold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts are 2,500 less than a week ago, and, as a matter of course, prices are higher, by 25c.@50c. ₱ head, ranging from 3c.@3½c. live weight for poor sheep; 4c.@4½c. for fair to good, and 5c. for a few extra fat sheep.

At BROWNING'S there had been yarded 2,976 sheep for the week. Trade was pretty brisk Tuesday and Wednesday. There was a great difference in quality, some being thin and poor, worth but $2 50@$3 ₱ head, while others brought $6@$7.

The finest lot of fine wooled, fat sheep, we have seen for a long time, were 177 head fed by J. M. GOODWIN, of Genesee County, N. Y., and weighed 122½ lbs. each, after driving five miles. They have had what corn, oats, beans and barley they would eat, and the result is a lot of mutton fat enough for an Esquimaux. Mr. G. was offered 5½c. for the pick, and the whole lot will doubtless bring 5c. after yielding him 6 lbs. fine wool, per head. He estimates the wool and sheep at about $9 per head.

BROWNING'S receipts for May, were 15,013, or about 3,000 more than the corresponding month, last year; while the gain for the past five months, is over 25,000. He reports the following lots for the week: From New York, 239, by D. Phelps; 177, J. M. Goodwin. From Ohio, 360, W. Myers; 396, A. Wilson; 199, J. Bradfield; 199, J. H. Robins; 185, Downing & Wells; 191, J. Cunningham; 191, S. Kreager; 91, J. G. Henshaw. From New-Jersey, 44, by P. Breiver; 132, A. Robins; 161, G. B. Holcombe; 14, T. Brutten; 5, A. L. Chamberlin; 9, J. Stillwell; E. L. Abbott; 165, L. Bellis; 20, E. Hunt; 7, J. G. Schamp; 74, W. D. Bellis; 9, D. M. Abbott; 13, R. A. Bloom; 21, J. Cornell. Total, 2,976.

So busy were the salesmen that only one or two men could spend time to make out a report. These were R. H. HUME, who quotes:

160 sheep & lambs	$539 62	22 sheep & lambs	85 25
191 sheep & lambs	669 74	99 sheep & lambs	325 37
52 sheep & lambs	358 50	101 sheep & lambs	424 00
188 sheep & lambs	698 50	134 sheep & lambs	444 00
239 sheep & lambs	980 50		
Total	1,186		$4,526 48

Average $3 82 each, which is no advance upon the average of last week, most of the stock being sold before the rise.

WM. D. BELLIS reports the following lots:

549 head for John H. Glass, Ohio	$1,898 75
44 head for A. Cray, N.J.	183 12
16 head for J. Rice, N. J.	66 00
18 head for N. J., N.J.	45 00
36 head for P. A. Bloom, N. J.	150 62
44 head for Peter Brewer, N. J.	165 50
166 head for J. W. Wearey, Ohio	570 62
161 head for G. B. B. Holcomb, N. J.	619 50
170 head for L. Bellis, N. J.	715 25
20 head for E. Hunt, N. J.	80 00
199 head for J. Bradfield, Ohio	740 80
21 head for J. Cornell, N. J.	84 00
63 head for E. L. Abbott, N. J.	240 00
1,507	$5,553 66

Average, $3 68.

ALLERTON gives receipts of 301 head sold at 3½@4½c.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW received 485 head brought in, 28 by P. Burns; 201 J. Carroll; 263 J. D. Wilcox; 10 G. Stillwell; 12 Capt. Bishop; 5 J. Stillwell; 18 E. Allaire; 8 A. M. Allaire.

Mr. MCGRAW, quotes an advance of 25c. ₱ head. Sales were made as follows, including several lots left over last week:

201 sheep	$749 50	10 lambs	$44 00
263 sheep	920 87	12 lambs	53 00
399 sheep	1,444 24	5 lambs	24 25
211 sheep	715 00	18 lambs	98 60
		8 lambs	42 00
1,014	$3,829 61	53	$361 75
Average $3 77.		Average $4 94.	

CHAMBERLIN gives receipts of 2,201 sheep and 685 lambs, which were sold by KASE & MCPHERSON, JUDD & BUCKINGHAM, A. VANWERT, W. S. CHAMBERLIN and owners as follows:

108 sheep	$4 25	73 lambs	4 50
146 sheep	4 00	10 lambs	3 75
514 sheep	3 75	93 lambs	3 50
150 sheep	3 50	137 lambs	3 37
428 sheep	3 25	81 lambs	3 25
376 sheep	3 12	21 lambs	2 50
259 sheep	2 75	57 lambs	4 62
65 lambs	$4 25	91 lambs	3 62
37 lambs	5 50	20 lambs	2 75

SWINE.

With an increase of 200 head over the past week, trade has dragged, and prices declined ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. The best sales we heard of to day were a lot of fat Western corn-fed hogs, at 4¾c. Several lots were on sale this morning, but the prospect was fair for disposing of them.

G. W. DORMAN, Commission Broker at the Fortieth-street yards, reports prices, for the current week, as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—Prime	4⅜c.@4¾c.	5⅜c.@5¾c.
Corn Hogs—Medium	4c.@4⅛c.	5⅜c.@5⅝c.
Corn Hogs—Light and fat	4⅜c.@4¼c.	5¾c.@6c.
Still Hogs	3⅝c.@3⅞c.	5c.

Hogs sell slow. The arrivals more than the demand.

IMPORTANT WILL CASE.—A trial of unusual interest has occupied, during the last week, the Onondaga Circuit Court, now in session at Syracuse, Mr. Justice BACON presiding. It involved the question of the validity of the will of the late Judge SAMUEL DILL, of Camillus, in that county. Judge DILL died in May, 1859, leaving a large real and personal estate, variously estimated at from $70,000 to $100,000. At the time of his decease, he was ninety years of age, blind, and his hearing partially impaired. He left a will and two children, ROBERT L. DILL and Mrs. CORNELIA LEE. By the will, ROBERT'S portion was devised directly to him, and that of CORNELIA was placed in the hands of the executors, who were directed to pay her the interest during her life, and at her death, to deliver over the property to her children. ROBERT L. DILL and DAVID A. MUNROE were appointed executors and trustees. Some bequests were given to others by the will. Mrs. LEE was dissatisfied with the placing of her portion in the hands of trustees, and with other provisions of the will, which, she claimed, gave her a less share of the property than her father intended, and contested the proof of the will before the Surrogate, on the incompetency of her father at the time of its execution, and on the allegation that it had been procured by fraud and undue influence, practiced by ROBERT L. DILL. The Surrogate decided in favor of the will. On an appeal to the Supreme Court, the order was reversed and the case was sent to a jury at the Circuit for trial, on questions framed by the Court.

Many witnesses were examined, and questions of great interest were discussed by counsel. The testimony was closed on Friday night, and after the jury had been addressed, on Saturday forenoon, by CHAS. B. SEDGWICK for the contestants, and AMASA J. PARKER for the claimant under the will, the case was submitted by the Judge to the jury. Late in the evening, the jury came into Court with a verdict, by which the will was fully sustained. The cause was tried by Messrs. KING, HULBERT, GOTT and PARKER for the will, and Messrs. LEAVENWORTH, BARRETT, SEDGWICK and PRATT for the contestants.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 25
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	May 26
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	May 29
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 1
Adriatic	Galway	Boston	June 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 5
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Parana	Galway	New York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 1

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	June 8
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	June 8
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	June 8
New-York	New-York	Southampton	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Zulu	New-York	Kingston	June 20
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	June 15
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June 22
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 29

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Bremen* and *Edinburgh*, will close at the Post-office on Saturday morning at 10½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."
For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

FARMER'S NOTICE.—A CHANCE TO PROCURE a cheap two-horse mower, Gale's patent, the best in use, price $100, selling for $75. For particulars, call at the office of the National Agricultural Works, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York City.
TREDWELL & PELL.

AID FOR OUR SOLDIERS.—THE LADIES of the new Episcopal Church of the Intercessor (in East 50th-st., near 3d av.) are requested to meet in the Sunday School room, under the Church, on FRIDAY MORNING, June 7, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Sewing Society, in aid of the volunteers.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!—AUCTION prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring paillasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 181 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

PERSONAL

P. H. J. B.—ALL WELL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS—Called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Solos, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartets and Choruses. Many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of elements of music. This is the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies and Public Schools. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells, Nos. 1 and 2," which have had the enormous sale of 800,000 copies in 30 months. Prices, 20 cents in paper covers; 30 cents bound; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents. Liberal discount to the trade. Sample copies mailed free at the above prices.
Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York; and for sale by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; Brown & Taggard, Boston; S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago; Raymond & Lapham, Detroit; Steele, Avery & Co., Rochester; Breed, Butler & Co., Buffalo; Moore, Wilstack Keys & Co., Cincinnati; S. R. Gray, Albany; Moore & Nims, Troy; and Keith & Woods, St. Louis.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, ZINC &c.—TIN and TERNE PLATE, CHARCOAL and COKE, SHEET-IRON—Belgian, Russian, English, American; ZINC, COPPER, SPELTER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 136 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A FEW PERSONS CAN FIND good rooms and board at Milton, by calling or addressing C. T. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster Co.; also, a few young gentlemen can find good board and pleasant rooms at Dr. HANKS', Putnam av., next door from the corner of Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

BOARDING—NO. 105 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Two or three rooms, with board, may be obtained. The house and situation is one of the finest in the street, and peculiarly desirable as a Summer residence, being open through from street to street, cool and airy.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, dinner at 6½ o'clock, terms moderate, by applying at No. 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, near three ferries; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND one or two single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms with board, by applying at No 11 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights; house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A FEW CHOICE ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, in a first-class house near 11th-st and 5th-av. The apartments are very desirable. Terms moderate. Apply to the New-York Board Agency, No. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th-st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor, a back parlor and one or two hall rooms, with good board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, can be had in a small New-England family; location pleasant and quiet. Apply at No. 21 West Baltic st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family, where but three or four boarders are taken, can accommodate two young men with a pleasant room in a good location; house overlooks the bay. Apply at No. 262 Hicks-st., or No. 88 John st., New-York.

TO LET WITH BOARD—IN HOUSE NO 32 East 14th-st., a back parlor and extension elegantly furnished; also a few rooms for families or single gentlemen. This is one of the best locations in the City, between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square. House is well furnished and has all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at house.

FRENCH BOARD.—TO LET, WITH FULL OR partial board, in the family of a French teacher, (strictly private,) two well furnished rooms, with modern conveniences; fine location, near Gramercy park, of which the house has a key. Apply at No. 118 East 21st st., after 2 o'clock.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or for parties of single gentlemen. House first-class. Location one of the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

THOSE WISHING THE COMFORTS OF a home in a private New England family, in a new house with modern conveniences, within walking distance of South and Wall-st. ferries, Brooklyn, furnished rooms with board—can be accommodated by addressing W. HODGES, Brooklyn Post office.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9th st.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with full board, to let; private table if preferred; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to the different stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

$10 A WEEK.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or three single gentlemen, can find good board and every convenience, by applying at No. 61 West 44th st., near 6th-av.; only forty minutes from St. Paul's Church. A large front room and bedroom adjoining, with dinner at 6½ o'clock.

A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms to let, to gentlemen together or separately, with breakfast if desired; family very small; house contains all the modern improvements; neighborhood first-class. Apply at No. 60 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, AND single gentlemen, desiring a choice of pleasant rooms, front or back, with board in a first class house, just put in perfect order, can apply at No 28 14th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PARTIAL BOARD for gentlemen, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts.; double and single rooms, neatly furnished, with water and gas; situation very pleasant; convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS—FOR a few gentlemen or ladies in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed, in a very desirable and open situation in Brooklyn. Address H., No. 30 Smith st., corner of Livingston-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

12 CLINTON-PLACE.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms on second floor, to let, together or separately, with first-class board, suitable for families. Also, one or two smaller rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A DELIGHTFUL suite of rooms on second floor, front; also desirable rooms for single gentlemen, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. Prices to suit the times. Apply at No. 32 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, ten minutes' walk from the ferry; house has all the modern improvements; terms moderate. Apply to W. J. COMES, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., N. Y.

BOARD, AND ROOMS TO RENT.—A NUMBER of handsomely furnished rooms, in a first-class brown-stone house, having every improvement, can be had, with unexceptionable board, by calling at No. 25 West 19th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS, in suites or separately, with private table or without meals, may be had at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place and Broadway.

NO. 35 BOND-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms, with board, on very reasonable terms, by applying as above. Location near Broadway.

NO. 171 LEXINGTON-AV.—FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, with breakfast and tea if desired. The house has the modern improvements, and is in a very quiet, healthful, and pleasant locality.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD FOR FAMILIES and single gentlemen, or furnished suites of rooms without board, at No. 26 West 27th-st.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN an English family, where the French language is spoken. Apply at No. 66 West 13th-st.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A FRONT ROOM on the third floor to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE BELLEVUE HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
Will be opened for the Season,
June 10, 1861.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Neversink River. We refer to William Forrey, R. & D. B. Railroad office, corner of Fulton and Church sts; J. T. Porter, No. 195 6th-av.; also W. H. Mills, No. 638 Broadway. Terms $7 to $10 per week.
C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

SUMMER RESORT—DOVER PLAINS HOTEL—This large and spacious 3-story Hotel is now finished and open for the reception of boarders. This Hotel is located in the village of Dover Plains, on the Harlem Railroad, 80 miles from New York. Persons wishing to engage board for the Summer will please address
H. B. CHAPMAN, Proprietor.
Reference—D. D. T. Marshall, No. 388 Broadway; A. S. Hope & Co., No. 276 Greenwich st.

CLIFF HOUSE—AT RYE, ON LONG ISLAND Sound, 25 miles from the City, by the New-Haven Railroad. The place is unsurpassed for its fine scenery, bathing, boating, and fishing, being delightfully situated on the Sound; also, superior accommodations for stabling. Will open for the season MONDAY, the 10th. Rooms can be secured by applying on the premises, or at No. 37 West 30th-st. References exchanged.

SUMMER RESORT—PLEASANT-VIEW HOUSE.—Bergen Point, New-Jersey. This beautifully located mansion is now open for the reception of Boarders. Application to be made on the premises.
JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.
Access by steamboats *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, Pier No. 2 North River, and *Thomas P. Way*, foot of Dey st.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—Now open for the reception of guests; price of board in accordance with the times. Boats leave Pier No. 2 N. R. at 7½, 11:20, 3:20, 4:20 and 5:20; from Dey-st. at 10½ and 4½ o'clock. only 35 minutes from New-York.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 1[illegible], 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, is now open for the reception of guests. The house is supplied with all modern improvements, and its accommodations are unsurpassed.
C. D. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 800 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 600 guests. Open June 8. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

BATH HOTEL—ON THE OCEAN SHORE, LONG ISLAND.—This splendid Summer resort is now open for transient guests and reception of permanent boarders. Accessible by Greenwood cars hourly.
T. POUCHER, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized their establishment.
W. F. TUCKER & CO.
CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; mineral springs; communication with City daily by boat and railroad; style of living plain. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT DANBURY, CONN.—A few single persons or a family, can be accommodated with board for the season, by a private family, in a modern house near Lake Kenosha, 60 miles from New-York, and a few minutes' drive from the dépôt; location high and airy; place well shaded, with good fishing, &c. Can be accommodated with horses and carriage if desired. Apply to or address JAS. YOUNG, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st., New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN ONE of the most healthy and desirable locations on Long Island, have three very pleasant and delightful rooms they would let with board, to a party of three or four persons, adults, for the Summer. The advantages of the house and residence is unsurpassed for comfort and convenience, the distance being an hour's ride only from the City by the Fulton and Atlantic-av. cars. Address L. M. R., Box No 153 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife wishing to enjoy a quiet home for the Summer, in a cottage surrounded by a flower garden, can have a parlor and bedroom furnished or unfurnished, in a private family at Astoria, L. I., within one hour's sail by steamboat of Fulton-slip. Satisfactory terms can be agreed upon, by addressing E. I., Box 150 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION, half-an-hour by boat or cars from the City. A private family having taken a commodious house would take three or four persons only and of first-class boarders. Inquire of Secretary of Ferry Company, foot of 42d-st., or at No. 286 Greenwich-st., for further information.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—Families wishing board for the summer will find pleasant rooms at the Cornwall House. The House is large and commodious, ground shady, and the scenery very fine, and reached by steamboats Thomas Powell and Armenia, daily. Apply to G. TOMPKINS, Jr., Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family, where but few boarders are taken. The location of the house and grounds is unsurpassed by any place on the Hudson. Communication with New-York almost hourly by Railroad and steamboat. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLAINFIELD, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad, at a healthy and beautifully located farm, a short distance from the dépôt. A gentleman and wife can have a pleasant retreat for the Summer, on reasonable terms; no objection to a pair of horses. Address Box No. 209 Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR LADIES DESIRING Hygienic advantages for the improvement of health, may be obtained at one of the most delightful places on the Hudson, near the City. The situation for health and beauty of general scenery is unsurpassed. Apply to W. ELMER, M. D., No. 58 West 23d-st., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, two children and servant; location must be quiet (farm house preferred); accessible by cars or steamboat; a liberal table kept and distance from New-York not to exceed 30 miles. Address with full particulars, J. M., Box No 277 Brooklyn Post office.

STATEN ISLAND—VANDERBILT LANDING.—A few parties can obtain board at the CHESTNUT GROVE HOUSE, on Simonson-av., seven minutes' walk from the Ferry, and thirty five minutes' ride from the City. High and retired grounds, gas, bathing, stabling, &c. Boats hourly from the Battery.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A pleasant home, only 25 miles from New-York, by railroad or steamboat. Treated with great kindness, parental care and partial instruction if required. Terms moderate. Inquire of Z. W. LORR, corner Greenwich and Jay sts.

BOARD WANTED—IN A FARM HOUSE, ON the east shore of the Hudson River, within thirty miles of the City, for three adults and three or four children, where no other boarders will be taken and plenty of room afforded. Address E. O. LAMSON, No. 5[illegible]8 Washington-st.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE gentlemen desiring good board and a pleasant home for the Summer months may be accommodated with rooms in a house convenient to dépôt. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.
MRS. HASTINGS, Grinell-st., Prospect Hill.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A SMALL FAMILY, within two hours' ride from the City, per New-Haven Railroad. The house is new, and situated on a large farm, producing all kinds of fruit and vegetables, with plenty of milk. Terms moderate. Address C. B., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT HUGHSONVILLE—A beautiful country village in Dutchess County, near the Hudson River. Best of board and attendance, on reasonable terms. Apply at the New-York Board Agency, No. 62 East 14th st.
E. LAWRENCE & CO.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be well accommodated at a first-class farm-house, in a fine, healthy location, among the hills of Connecticut; rooms large; fruit, vegetables, dairy, &c., in abundance. For particulars, call this day on the proprietor, at the Knickerbocker Life Insurance, No. 106 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, in a very pleasant and entirely healthful location, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, will take a few boarders for the Summer, or the whole year.
Address E. C., Box No. 1,646 Post-office.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—THE MOST DELIGHTFULLY situated private residence on the lake offers superior accommodations, with board, to two or three families. For terms apply at No. 2 West 25th-st. Adults preferred.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS; ON the Hudson, one hour's ride by cars and five minutes' walk from Riverdale dépôt. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, No. 7 Coenties slip.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE, near Glen Cove, L. I.; location perfectly healthy, house close by the salt water, well shaded, good bathing, boating, &c.; terms moderate. Reference, J. T. TRAVERS, No. 466 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE HAD ON reasonable terms in a pleasant location on the banks of the Housatonic, near Stratford, Conn. Inquire at No. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED with a private family, in a pleasant location on the East River; an hour's ride from City Hall by cars; terms moderate. Address R., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE UNION MANTILLA COMPANY,
No. 601 BROADWAY.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
ELEGANT BLACK SILK CIRCULARS
FOR $9, $10 AND $12,
Worth $12, $15 and $18.
LACE, BAREGE AND ALL OTHER LEADING STYLES
IN PROPORTION.

A NEW EXCITEMENT!!!
$25,000 WORTH OF RICH PERFUMERY,
To be sold at prices far below the cost of manufacture.
SALE TO CONTINUE TWELVE DAYS.
PHALON & SON
Will offer their entire stock of Fine Perfumery, consisting of
SOAPS, EXTRACTS,
COLOGNES, POMADES,
and other articles for the Toilet,
at No. 581 BROADWAY,
(opposite Metropolitan Hotel.)
Country merchants, hotel-keepers and private families will do well to give this sale their attention, as no such opportunity is likely ever again to offer,
THE SALE
BEING A
POSITIVE SACRIFICE OF GOODS.
This stock was manufactured with great care for our Spring trade, and in consequence of the times, is now offered
AT RETAIL, AT PRICES BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURE.
Sale to commence on SATURDAY, June 8.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.
We offer at retail, our entire stock of
CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c.,
At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

BARGAINS.—20,000 BONNETS AT REDUCED prices; straw bonnets and children's hats of every kind; crape, silk and flowers; mourning bonnets. L. BINN'S millinery, largest and cheapest in the world, 581 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, up stairs.

5,000 PIECES MOSQUITO NETTINGS for sale cheap for cash.
VAN RIPER & CO., No. 20 Ann-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. E. FOULDS, Jr.; remember the No., 39 John-st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

FLAGS.

BUNTING FLAGS.
Of genuine English Worsted Bunting, hand sewed. All sizes on hand and to order. HOJER & GRAHAM, established manufacturers, No. [illegible]-st. Ornamental Painters on Silk, [illegible] banners, poles, staffs, ornaments, eagles, &c. Bunting for sale.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the U. S. [illegible] Dentists, [illegible] Grand-st., N. Y., and [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved Atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On plating or gold, [illegible]; silver or rubber, [illegible].

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or return* TWO DOLLARS *and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at* $1 *each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—ANIMATED GAS; OR THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—CLARI; OR, HOME, SWEET HOME—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

HOPE CHAPEL—TOM THUMB.

SOUPER'S, No. 702 Broadway—Church's Painting "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It will be seen from our dispatches that a movement of the Federal troops was made yesterday in the direction of Manassas Gap. The exact nature of this movement, however, does not appear, though there is no doubt, now that the Government has concluded to strike a blow, that it will be an irresistible one. The intrenchments thrown up by our troops are now nearly perfected, and make the safety of the Capital sure beyond question. Reports relative to the movements of the rebel forces are somewhat conflicting. Yesterday, it was understood that, in the vicinity of Manassas Gap, they numbered not above 5,000, and now we have a report that there is an aggregate of 20,000 at Manassas Junction, Centreville, Fairfax Station and Fairfax Court-house. It is stated, also, on good show of authority, that the ubiquitous BEAUREGARD is positively at Manassas Gap Junction, having arrived there on Monday last. This, in the face of the equally positive statement that he, last week, arrived at Memphis to take command of the rebel forces on the Mississippi.

Although the report of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the rebel forces, proves to have been premature, there seems to be no doubt that the number there has materially diminished, and the impression prevails among the residents in the vicinity, that they are preparing for retreat as an eventuality—probably as soon as a demonstration of Federal troops is made on the Maryland side. A scout yesterday returned to the Federal camp at Chambersburgh, from the Maryland Heights, and reports that there are fewer troops there than one week ago, and that there are positively but two guns in each battery on that side, which can easily be taken by assault, and turned upon the Ferry. Gen. PATTERSON, it is stated, contemplates making a forward movement to-day, probably as far as Hagerstown, Md. The advance will consist of Col THOMAS' Second Cavalry, which will proceed by the country road, and will be followed as rapidly as possible by artillery and infantry. The famous Fort Sumter garrison, commanded by Capt. DOUBLEDAY, will form a portion of the advance. Three brigades in all will probably move to-day, and this movement is quite likely to be the signal for the precipitate retreat of the rebel forces down the valley of the Shenandoah

Our latest advices from Fortress Monroe indicate that no important movement had yet been made, though preparations for an advance were constantly proceeding.

A Committee representing the Union Defence Committee of this City, are now in Washington, and yesterday reported the result of the labors of the Committee to the President. The were originally intrusted with the raising and sending forward of fourteen Regiments, but five of these were taken off their hands by the State Authorities, leaving but nine for them to provide for. These are now all at the seat of war, or ready to proceed there at short notice. In making this report to the President, the gentlemen accompanied it with a variety of sensible suggestions in reference to the clothing, cuisine and health of the volunteers, which if followed out, will insure their comfort and contentment in an eminent degree. The President acknowledged the great indebtedness of the Government to the Committee, and asked that the suggestions made by them might be written out and filed in the various Departments. The Committee, before their return, will visit the camps of the various New-York regiments in Virginia, and ascertain what they stand in need of.

A gun-factory in Baltimore, belonging to Messrs. MERRILL & THOMAS, was yesterday taken possession of by the U. S. Marshal, who seized all the breech-loading arms to be found in the establishment. An intimation was given to the proprietors, however, that ample employment would soon be given in the manufacture of arms for the Government. The seizure was simply a matter of proper precaution. It is stated, also, that a committee of the citizens of Baltimore, who recently visited Washington, received assurances from the Government that Baltimore will have a share in building gun-boats and furnishing supplies, and that the entire line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, recently obstructed by the rebels at Harper's Ferry, will soon be opened for trade and travel. Baltimore will no doubt soon find that her interests lie on the side of loyalty.

The gun-boat *Quaker City*, of the Chesapeake blockading fleet, has thus far proved herself to be one of the most vigilant and efficient of the new fleet of Government vessels. We have been called upon quite frequently to record the captures made by her; and now another one is reported—that of the bark *General Greene*, belonging to Charleston, South Carolina, and bound from that port to Baltimore, with a cargo of sugar and molasses. The rebels were undoubtedly right when they insisted that the blockade would "cut both ways."

The abettors of Capt. MCDONALD, of Missouri disunion troops captured at Camp Jackson, appear to have no better success in Illinois than in Missouri, in their attempts to free him on writs of *habeas corpus*. An application was made on Monday, before Judge TREAT, of the U. S District Court, at Springfield, for a writ commanding Col. MCARTHUR, of the Illinois regiment stationed at Caseyville, to produce the redoubtable Captain, but the Colonel declined to obey the writ, in the absence of instructions from Gen. MCCLELLAN to do so. An attachment against Gen. LYON, commanding the Missouri forces, was also applied for, but Judge TREAT refused to issue it, on the ground of insufficient proof that such a step ought to be taken. Capt. MCDONALD, it is understood, accompanied Col. MCARTHUR'S regiment to Cairo, where he will have an opportunity to ascertain what measures the Government is taking there for the reception of the traitors under Gen. PILLOW.

One hundred and eighty persons, constituting a portion of Lieut. BARTLETT'S Naval Brigade, arrived yesterday from Fortress Monroe, by the steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, which conveyed them thither. Irregularity in the embarking of the men, and their unfitness for active service, on account of a lack of arms, caused the disbandment of the force, with orders from the Secretary of War to send them back. A large portion of the men, however, were offered employment and pay by Gen. BUTLER, and remained at Old Point. The returning portion presented a statement of grievances to the Union Defence Committee.

Col. HAWKINS' Zouaves, the Ninth Regiment of Volunteers, left their quarters at Riker's Island yesterday, and after two presentations of flags, in this City, proceeded to the steamship *Marion*, Pier No. 4, where they were shipped for Fortress Monroe. The men presented a fine appearance, and were warmly welcomed on their line of march.

Col. MCCHESNEY'S Regiment National Zouaves were to have sailed, last evening, on board of the steamer *State of Georgia*, but up to a late hour a portion of the command were still enjoying their "furlough" in the City, and gave out that they would be reporting themselves on board had been extended to 6 o'clock this morning. Col MCCHESNEY, however, evidently intended to leave last night, and stated that he was only awaiting the return of an officer.

The steamship *Australasian*, from Liverpool on the 25th ult., calling at Queenstown on the 26th, reached here last evening. Her advices are three days later. Parliament had reassembled after the Whit-Sunday holidays, but no matters of importance had been considered. The question of the American war continued to engage attention. The letter of Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY in the *Times* had been followed by another from Mr MOTLEY, the historian, who had at great length, and with much clearness and power, set forth the correct view of the American struggle. Mr. CLAY had found an antagonist in the person of Mr. DE LEON, formerly American Consul in Egypt. Mr. DE LEON writes to the *Times*, controverting the points set up by the Kentuckian. The general news by this arrival is without importance

A meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, and considerable routine business, of no general interest, was transacted.

The opinion of the General Term in the case of CHARLES D MORRISSETT, granting a new trial, is of interest, and will be found in the law column.

The Stock Market closed dull yesterday afternoon. The chief decline was in Ulinois Central, from 68 to 65 ₰ cent. The other Railways a fraction weaker than on Tuesday; New-York Central, 72¼@72½. State Stocks steady; Missouris, 40@40½ ₰ cent.

Flour was in fair demand yesterday, but at irregular prices. Wheat was lower, and Corn firmer; each was in active request. The principal kinds of Provisions were rather more inquired for, as were also Sugars and Coffee. Whisky was moderately dealt in Oils Metals, Naval Stores, Hides, Leather, Hay, Hemp, Hops, Seeds Fish, Fruit, and Tobacco were quiet. Tallow was less sought after. The freight engagements were restricted, though shippers had any existing advantage, with 663 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets were well supplied with animals this week There were 4,654 beeves, 127 cows, 825 calves, 6 648 sheep and lambs, and 6 888 hogs. The beeves were in excess of the regular demand, but country feeders and wholesale butchers bought freely, so that all were sold, though at a decline of ½c.@¾c. from last week. Good beef cost 8¾c @9c. Cows are dull, and sell at low prices. Veals bring a shade more than last week. All were sold—the best at 5c. Sheep are not as plenty, and an advance of 25c @50c. ₰ head is noticed in the general report. Hogs are in excess of demand, and prices rule lower, or say at 4c @4¾c for corn-fed.

Our Advocates in England.

We do not think Mr. CASSIUS M. CLAY has made a happy presentation of himself to the British public. He failed entirely to appreciate the traits of the people he assumed to address and instruct. His letter in the London *Times* is of a piece with those characteristics for which Mr. Bull feels unmitigated disgust. If he hates anything it is an enthusiastic admirer of institutions not his own, especially when the contrast is unfavorable to his national vanity. Mr. CLAY expatiates prodigally upon those of the United States. He eagerly rushed into the venerable presence, and, with palpitating heart and flushed cheek, delivered, in no very mincing manner, a piece of his mind. He argued pretty strongly and conclusively, and entreated England to extend her sympathy to those who, on this side of the water, are seeking to save from overthrow whatever is best in her institutions and ideas. All this, under other circumstances, might have been very well, but in London it was very ill. It proves that Mr. CLAY has seen very little of the world. John Bull does not want a lecture from Brother Jonathan. Nothing could be more badly timed, and nothing so well fitted to provoke hostility where the object was to secure friendly coöperation. John Bull has a very weak side, but Mr. CLAY failed entirely to hit it. He vaunted the very institutions for which the former feels a thorough disgust. Mr. CLAY glorified America. Mr. Bull tells us that everything is going wrong in America. What we feel most proud of is to him an offence. He knows we shall never *get on* till we mend our ways and copy after him. Mr. CLAY is like most Americans who, on their first visit to London, expect to find eager listeners to their glowing accounts of our own vast country, its resources, our progress in subduing and peopling it, and the excellence of institutions that can produce such results. Their hearts are running over with the subject, but their ardor is soon chilled when it comes in contact with English indifference and conceit. The last quality is the great foible of that nation. What to others would be a deformity, is to an Englishman an ornament. It is *so English*, is something to be proud of. Nothing that other people have done is worth study or thought.

Such a people Mr. CLAY, an ardent neophyte, assumes to instruct. No wonder his effort was treated with contempt. Before an English audience he had not an inch of ground to stand upon. They recognize nothing in our institutions to engage their sympathy. They cannot see why the Union should not be dissolved. The whole contest is to them an enigma. They can see nothing to justify a war to bring a people back to a Government it detests. If, says the London *Times*, "the South sought to put down trial by jury, freedom of the Press, or representative Government, the contest might be for liberty." All these have been put down in the Southern States, though the *Times* seems to be entirely ignorant of the fact. In fine, the almost unanimous conclusion of the British Press is, that no principle is involved in the contest, nor any object worth fighting for.

Englishmen are not lovers of our Government or institutions. The sympathies of their rulers are with the South, because society there is copied somewhat after their own. Those of the people are with it from the common bond of free trade. But, while the moral, and, to a certain extent, the material, influence of that country will be thrown in favor of the rebellion, we do not expect such an active interference as shall lead to hostilities with ourselves. It will stand by to see which is the best man, and take the arm of the winner. Force is the Englishman's god, and success the test of merit. The abolition of African Slavery in the West Indies was commendable because it was the act of the British nation. But there is nothing commendable in our resisting the efforts of the conspirators to plant Slavery on every foot of America. The struggle in which we are engaged does not elicit one word of approbation. We cannot expect any. We must fight our way into favor, or have none. England respects no nation she does not fear. Her arrogance is just in proportion to the supposed weakness of the party against which it is directed. The only thing for Mr. CLAY to have insisted upon was our power. But as this is not believed in in England, silence was his proper course. As it is, he only attacks in an offensive manner, the National presumption. While receiving its courtesies it was impertinent to be offensive. Let him bide his time with the rest of us, assured that while we can never expect the sympathies of England, we can disarm her hostility by showing ourselves her equal in power.

But Mr. CLAY is not the only champion who appears for us in the columns of the London *Times*. Mr. J. L. MOTLEY, the well-known historian of the Dutch Republic, has also taken the field, and argues most conclusively that the Government is necessarily a unit, incapable of dismemberment by the act of a member, and only to be dissolved by the same power by which it was formed—a convention of the people. We present in another column Mr. MOTLEY'S argument. As it appears without reply, we may safely assume it to be unanswerable. It is better adapted than Mr. CLAY'S to command attention. If it does not convince, it is at least heard with respectful silence.

The Campaign in Virginia.

Slowly, yet with energy, the Government is winding its toils around the traitors of treason-ridden Virginia. Every day sees the army, with its face set Southward, growing stronger, pushing forward here or there—from Grafton and the Ohio River in the Northwest, from Fortress Monroe and the Chesapeake in the Southeast, and from Alexandria and other strategic points on the Potomac—uniting always in its advance both caution and courage, and proclaiming as it goes friendship, freedom and the perpetual unity of the Republic. Eastern Virginia is, in a military point of view, already almost entirely surrounded by the Federal forces; and as JOHNSTON must soon evacuate Harper's Ferry, if he has not by this time been driven away, and Manassas Junction be speedily taken possession of by our troops, the revolting section will be practically cut off from the West, and hemmed in between river, mountain and sea; while it may be assaulted simultaneously and with overwhelming force by columns advancing from three of the cardinal points of the compass. The Eastern coast-line of the State, its bays and its rivers, are commanded by Federal men-of-war and their aids; Union troops hover along the whole Southern line of the Potomac, from the Shenandoah to Hampton Roads, daily moving their pickets southward; Richmond, which is both the military and political centre of Eastern Virginia, is immediately menaced; Gen. MCCLELLAN marches swiftly from the West, scattering the traitors as he goes, and will doubtless soon effect a junction with PATTERSON and the Pennsylvania troops—if, indeed, that is the programme,—while the forces at Alexandria, at Monroe, at and near Washington, and the immense reserves at Columbus, Chambersburgh, New-York, and at other points in the East and West, (an army greater than the whole white population of Eastern Virginia and all the Southern mercenaries now on her soil,) but await the signal from the great commander to precipitate themselves with resistless fury upon whatever opposes their southward march. Whatever may be Gen. SCOTT'S plan of the Virginia campaign, the country is assured that, with the resources at his command, there will be no backward step from its soil until the local and Confederate usurpers are driven beyond its borders.

To oppose these formidable forces, threatening Virginia at the heart and the head, and at all her extremities and members, the Confederates, with all their boasting, can offer no adequate means. That half of the State which contains the most numerous and warlike part of the population has sent but few men eastward, and it is now impossible, even if so inclined, for it to do so in the future. The few traitors in the western section are now, or soon will be, completely outflanked, while the loyalists, who are now being armed, will give them more than enough to do if they should attempt any serious diversion. The eastern section, by reason of its immense servile element, cannot furnish anything like the ratio of its white population, even for defensive war, that its leaders pretend it can. Even if it had had a year's preparation for the present contest, and the people were unanimous in treason, it is probable that from thirty to forty thousand would overtop all that Eastern Virginia could muster into the field for any service; and we have already had convincing proof that, with an enemy on her soil, even these would soon all be required to keep the negroes from running away, although there should be no slave insurrection. Of the number of troops sent from other States, no accurate estimate can be formed from the newspaper accounts. We know that great efforts have been made to rush forward, in hot haste, every man that could be obtained from the contiguous States, and even from Texas and the States bordering on the Mississippi. But it is probable that the number has been greatly exaggerated. South Carolina, for instance, which has made such a world-rending noise about what great things she would do for Virginia when she succeded in attaching her as a tail, has not yet sent more than two, or perhaps three regiments; and we know, that only a short time ago, when four or five thousand State militia were stationed at Columbia, not a man could be got to go to Virginia, till finally, a company or two were driven to the cars and carried off by main force.

It is, of course, impolitic to underrate the enemy, and we certainly do not desire at this hour to do so; but the conspirators have been so terrific in threats, and so far, so mean in performance, that it is evident that their statements require to be seasoned, not with grains, but with bushels of salt. Only a few days before the Federal troops crossed into Alexandria, the Richmond paper warned us that there were three thousand Confederate soldiers stationed at or near the town, who would, to the last man, contest every foot of ground, inch by inch, with the invaders; and only the day previous to its occupation, the Alexandria paper threatened instant slaughter to every man the moment he crossed; yet, with the exception of the assassination of ELLSWORTH, not a mishap has occurred up to the present day. So when a Virginia journal told us, a short time ago, that there were three hundred thousand Confederate troops in the State, all burning to meet the Yankees, it is quite likely that, if the figures were divided by seven, it would be much nearer the gross number of all kinds, and from all the States, now under arms in Virginia. These troops, too, are generally poorly drilled, wretched in their *morale*, and deficient in effective force generally; and it will be impossible to concentrate them in mass at any given point of defence. Should DAVIS withdraw, for service in Virginia, the forces he has stationed at Pensacola, at Charleston, New-Orleans, and at other points up the Mississippi, and in the interior of the Gulf and Southern Atlantic States, it is probable that they may suddenly be called home to more important work even than aiding the traitors of Virginia. As for the characteristic bluster he is said to have indulged in, the other day, in Richmond, that in less than a month he would bring every man in the South to Virginia, to dispute every square foot of her soil with an armed man, it would certainly relieve our troops at Cairo and throughout the West of a great deal of disagreeable work now in anticipation, and settle the whole secession question much sooner than the most sanguine now dream of.

The Cavalry Question.

Experience has shown that Enfield rifles and long range cannon do not prevent the shock of contending armies in close conflict. Even siege operations, on a large scale and of prolonged duration, are varied by sorties in force from the garrison, precipitating regular engagements where hand-to-hand fighting is the order of the day. Incidents of the Crimean War are striking illustrations of the fact. The investment of that remarkable fortress was constantly varied by important skirmishes, in which thousands of men on either side crossed bayonets; and there were two really great battles—those of Inkermann and Balaklava—fought, some time after the beleaguered Russians were supposed to be shut safely up behind their earthworks.

The former of these was a well-planned surprise, attempted by infantry upon the British lines, and repulsed by infantry alone. Yet, to keep French attention occupied, while Muscovite and British foot were testing weight and strength in their desperate inch-by inch struggle for supremacy, a harrassing diversion on CANROBERT'S camp was made; for which service mounted Cossacks and hussars were specially detailed. This cavalry force, by a series of rapid manœuvres, rendered the French too anxious for their own safety to allow them to spare their friends any assistance, until the early morning fog arose and showed them how an insignificant foe was merely threatening them to cover a grand assault upon the key of the Allies' combined position. But these busy swarms of horsemen accomplished the object they had been meant to effect, so far that scarce any other troops in the world could have stood the onslaught to which the British Guards had been for hours exposed.

The battle of Balaklava was a more open encounter than that of Inkermann. It was won by the brilliant dash of French Chasseurs and the solid stamina of British Guards and Highlanders. Still, the letters of Mr. RUSSELL and Mr. WOODS inform us that more than one perilous crisis of the fray was safely passed, through the well-timed aid afforded by a charge of cavalry. It was the rout of Russian lancers and dragoons by the British Heavy Brigade that saved CATHCART'S division from almost certain disorder. It was the *Chasseurs à cheval* of France that compelled the Cossacks to abstain from worrying the straggling parties of light infantry thrown out for reconnoitering and sharp-shooting duty. Instances might be indefinitely multiplied where an auxilliary force of cavalry has decided the details of a long-continued battle. It is true that Zouaves, and other gymnastic varieties of infantry, have somewhat deprived the horseman of his former importance; but very few campaigns could be faithfully described in which that particular arm has not supplied invaluable assistance, and, indeed, when well officered, made itself absolutely indispensable.

The cloud under which cavalry was shadowed in NAPOLEON'S late Italian expedition, cannot reasonably be considered as detracting from the mounted soldier's reputation for usefulness. The place of cavalry was there filled by a prodigious force of flying artillery, such as no non-military power could bring into the field without several years of arduous preparation. In the United States it would be impossible to manufacture a sufficient number of rifled howitzers, and organize the corps required to serve them within the time to which we hope to limit our war on Southern treason. In the absence of such an arm we must have cavalry—cavalry, in strength enough to join issue with the bold and practical equestrian spirit of the South—well trained, thoroughly appointed cavalry that shall be able to *meet* rebellion's troopers in the saddle with something like a surety of success. We have previously indicated the proper measures to be taken for immediately forming cavalry regiments in New-York and other large cities. The German newspapers here and elsewhere, have indorsed our suggestions, and are warmly recommending their countrymen to inaugurate the movement without loss of time. The dashing exploit of United States dragoons at Fairfax Court-house last Sunday, has given additional impulse to the idea. It has shown the stuff of which Uncle Sam's cavaliers are made, proved that we already have a famous nest-egg to begin with, and that, by judicious management, we can raise a brood of centaurs formidable enough to be a great deal more than a match for all the chivalry secession can array against us. We are inevitably committed to a desperate and determined war. Having made up our minds to the terrible necessity, let us take the most effectual measure towards vigorously conducting it, by placing at the service of the Government an army perfectly equipped and complete in every part. We have responded handsomely to the call for infantry. Let us anticipate any requisition for artillery and cavalry by such exertions as will enable us to send them forward, ready and eager for action, at the first hint the Commander-in-Chief may give us of his need of them. We have paraded through our streets legions of gaily-costumed Zouave and other warriors afoot: now let our pavements echo for a while to the tramp of troopers' horses and the martial clang of troopers' spurs and sabres.

A PLAN OF DISPOSING OF CONTRABAND.—The Haytian Emigration Agent in this country has proposed to the War Department that stations be established by the Government where human contraband can be received and cared for until freed by confiscation, or otherwise disposed of. In this event, he offers in behalf of the authorities of Hayti, if they be forwarded as emigrants to that republic, to provide them with free farms on their arrival.

This suggestion assumes additional importance in view of the arbitrary act of Spain in seizing upon and annexing to herself the territory of the Dominican Republic. By this act Spain has probably given to the United States a cause of war—though our Government has very substantial reasons for postponing a conflict with that Power, at least for the present. Of the 920,000 inhabitants of the Island of San Domingo, 800,000 are emraced within the limits of the Haytian Republic, though Dominica has a greater part of the soil. If Dominica, with her sparse population, be a desirable acquisition to Spain, certainly Hayti, with its greater numbers, and fertile soil, so valuable for cotton and other products, is more so. And President GEFFRARD, of Hayti, alarmed at the possibility of yet further aggressions and annexations on the part of the Spaniards, is about to commence a war for their expulsion from the Island. The United States cannot do otherwise than strongly sympathize with a movement designed to save these two young Republics; and as our troops are all needed at home, it may be worth consideration, whether, if the negroes be set at liberty, we may not aid the Haytians, by sending the negroes who escape to our lines from the seceding States, to them, to swell the army of the Haytian Republic.

England and the Cotton Despotism.

Cotton has cursed the civilized world with the two really meanest, but apparently most terrible, incubi that ever crushed sense and feeling out of the human mind. In its development of the slave-owning and spinning-jenny despotisms of the United States and England to the prodigious point of power they have within the last few years asserted over the destinies of both countries, Cotton has achieved the most infernal grandeur of imperious sway that ever held the race in fear and vassalage. Until its bloated influence collapses, we must not be surprised at any course of conduct it may force its serfs to follow. The first gun from Sumter woke us from the horrid dream in which it had been strangling out our life; but it still sits grinning on the big, broad chest of Mr. Bull, and holds him nerveless in its clutch. We must appreciate this fact, to comprehend the tone of leading British newspapers, and the position held by leading British statesmen on the great American question of the day.

We have suffered too long from the oppressions of the Cotton school of policy which the South has foisted on us, not to have some sort of charity for a people who are yet groaning beneath the yoke of the South's twin tyrant—Manchester. Cotton rules in England, after its own peculiar way, as ruthlessly as it has ruled in the United States. It cannot organize upon its special platform a regular party, honest and human enough to go direct to the people and obtain the sanction which alone gives legitimacy to power in constitutionally governed countries; but, insidiously working, plotting wickedly in club-house corners and legislative lobbies, it exercises an influence over the action of parties, already recognized and to some extent respected, that is almost irresistible—holding a balance of power that can turn the scale to any one that bids the highest for its favor.

The love of office, which seems to increase with every stretch of liberty a people gains, is almost as strong in England as with us. PALMERSTON, in the premiership, with power and fat patronage at his command, is just as tenacious of his temporary elevation as any Washington official who has fed upon and dealt around the pottage in our public caldron. DERBY, out in the cold atmosphere of neglected Toryism, is just as eager to take PAM'S place as was any Presidential candidate last Fall to be BUCHANAN'S substitute. PALMERSTON has but a bare working majority in the House of Commons; not even that reliably amongst the Lords. DERBY pushes his great rival hard on every test division that they have, and watches, lynx-like, for an opening where a thrust may put the wily bottle-holder *hors du combat*. Both are patriots, so far as England's welfare will, in their diverse opinions, be promoted; but both want office, that they may put those diverse opinions into practice.

Without patriotism, honesty, or sense of right and justice to restrain it, Cotton keeps an eye on both intently, ready to unite itself with whichever offers most to gain its mercenary aid. Through personal affiliations and the accident of habit, Cotton has hitherto remained in league with the Whig-Radical clique of which PALMERSTON has made himself the acknowledged head. With Cotton on his side, he can still present an impregnable front to all assailing foes; without it, he could barely hold his own; driving it into the opposing camp, he has nothing to hope for but immediate and condign defeat. To keep Cotton, he must make it believe he is ready to obey its requisitions—to sustain its tottering sway—no matter what great principles of moral or political rectitude are trampled on in the endeavor. To seduce Cotton from its present allegiance and secure its suffrage for himself, DERBY would "see the hand" of PALMERSTON and go as much better as Manchester, in its most cold-blooded, calculating mood could wish. So the two stand up in Parliament and strive with all the ingenuity they have to see which can, by a guarded exposition of his sentiments upon the crisis in this country, best subserve the object that each has in view. PALMERSTON, through RUSSELL, recognizes the Confederate States as belligerents, and tells his "Law Lords" to ambiguously chop bad logic on the subject of blockades. DERBY goes a little further, and insinuates that he would guarantee his Cotton friends against the prospect of disaster by not regarding the blockade at all.

The reduction of a great question—in which the future history of the United States, and the upshot of progressive freedom may be said to be involved—to the mere standard of a party weapon useful in a parliamentary war for office, is not flattering to our national pride, and does not tend to edify one's faith in human nature; but it is just as well that we should look at the matter in its undisguised deformity, and get over the shock it gives us as speedily as possible. We shall be thereby better prepared to meet and neutralize such details of its working-out as shall be dangerous to our cause. We shall know how to value such friendship, as England, under the Cotton despotism she now submits to, will be allowed to tender us; and we shall be forearmed against any hostile move into which she may be goaded at that tyranny's behest. It will enable us to come to this definite resolve: That if Great Britain, believing the United States strong enough to maintain the position they have assumed, shall selfishly continue to cultivate amicable relations towards us, we will meet her in a frank and honorable spirit of reciprocity; but if, on the other hand, she should, at Manchester dictation, seek to crush all our hopes of her beneath the wheels of the Cotton Juggernaut, be it our mission to at once and forever demolish the hideous idol, burying all its infatuated worshipers beneath the wreck and ruin it will make.

THE BLOCKADE OF NEW-ORLEANS.—The effectiveness of the blockade may be inferred from the following announcement in the Marine List of the *Bee*: "No arrival from sea at this port yesterday." It will be so to-morrow, so next week, next month, and next year, if it shall require so long to restore Louisiana to her allegiance, and reinstate the American flag in its place at New-Orleans. It will be so at Charleston, at Savannah, at Mobile, at every port in the Seceded States so long as they shall continue in revolt against the Government. Not a bale of cotton, not a hogshead of sugar, a tierce of rice, or a pound of tobacco will go out, nor an invoice of goods come in. No foreign ship will enter their harbors, and no domestic vessel will leave them. They will be as effectually shut out from the sea as if they were in the Valley of the Salt Lake. This is the beginning of the ruin they have brought upon themselves by their madness and folly.

A SETTLEMENT WITH PRIVATEERING.—What, upon the theory of compensations, shall be the indemnity of Northern merchants for the dangers they encounter, and the injuries they may receive from piratical cruisers put afloat by the "Southern Confederacy" under the name of privateers? By the law of nations, under the statutes of the American Congress, and by the stronger law of civilization itself, the men who engage in privateering, commissioned by the South against the commerce of the United States, may, if captured, be treated as pirates and hung at the yard-arm, or convicted as traitors and executed on the gallows. This may satisfy the demands of criminal justice, but it will not compensate the merchant whose ships and goods have been plundered. The Government may do much for his protection by blockading the rebel forts; but that will not prevent the fitting out of privateers in foreign countries. The cupidity of men elsewhere than in the South, will impel them to take the hazards of furnishing ships and men for the sake of the anticipated profits of a successful cruise. Though such ships may never have been in the Gulf, or in sight of the American coast, yet their commanders will be supplied with secession bunting, will hail from New Orleans, or some other Southern port, and have a commission from JEFF. DAVIS in their pockets. In this view, blockades may seal up every Southern port, and yet the ocean swarm with these marauders of the deep to plunder the commerce of our merchants. And the question comes back again, now shall the merchant be compensated for his losses, if his ships and his commerce shall be plundered?

The army that has entered Virginia, or the other armies that are to follow, will one day march to the Gulf. This rebellion will be overthrown, and the power that sent these buccaneers out upon the ocean, boastful as it has been, will be annihilated. The Southern Confederacy will be made to vanish into air. The flag of the Union will float again over every rebel State, and every revolted city, as certainly as that the seasons will come and go. A day of reckoning will come, when a settlement will be demanded for all the wrongs perpetrated against the material interests of the country, as well as for those committed against the Constitution, the cause of free government, and against civilization. It has been suggested (and we like the suggestion,) that whatever Southern port a privateer professes to hail from, or whatever city at which her papers may be dated, shall be held to account at last for whatever captures she may make, or whatever injury she may do to American commerce. That the corporation of such port or city shall be required to make good the losses she may have occasioned, to be levied, if needs be, through the aid of the military power. When the loyal men of the Union shall have triumphed over rebellion and conquered a peace, this should be one of the penalties imposed upon treason when its power, as it surely will, shall be crushed. New-Orleans boasts of the captures her privateers have already made. Let their value be registered in the account against New-Orleans, to be reckoned in the settlement she will sooner or later be called upon to make. The revolted States are beginning to read in the signs of the times the destiny that is closing around them, and will be careful of increasing the inevitable burdens their madness and folly have heaped and are heaping upon them. The property of the revolted cities is beginning to look out for itself. Capital is weighing the probabilities of ultimate failure. When it shall be understood by these that they are one day to answer for the plundering done by these corsairs, they will count more earnestly the hazards of the game of privateering.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.—There are hundreds of vessels belonging to the merchant marine, of light draft and great speed which, with a trifling comparative outlay, would be adapted to the blockading service at the South. The gun-boats about being built by the Federal Government will require a long time for their completion and equipment, and even when finished they will be entirely unable to guard all the seceding ports. Merchant vessels might be so altered and furnished with the necessary armaments in a month or two as to be able effectually to seal up every harbor from Norfolk to Texas, answering all of the purposes for which our largest ocean steamers are now employed. This would, in fact, leave almost the entire navy free to cruise on every sea where the presence of privateers might be apprehended, and thus greatly reduce the hazards of our ocean commerce, while the Confederates would still be effectually debarred from all the benefits of foreign traffic.

REBEL SERVICES TO THE GOVERNMENT.—From the Richmond papers we learn that the rebels at Norfolk have succeeded in raising the steam-frigate *Merrimac*, and that the sloops-of-war *Dolphin* and *Germantown* will soon be afloat. These fellows could hardly employ themselves more acceptably to the Government. The vessels can be of no service to them, the naval force in the Chesapeake rendering their seizure certain should they dare to venture into the bay; while the early repossession of them by the Government will presently add to our naval strength and render our blockade more perfect.

RETURNING REASON.—The London *Herald* has a flash of wisdom not discernible in its cotemporaries. It has discovered that NAPOLEON III. sympathizes warmly with the Union movement of this Government, and has offered to aid it; and with a sagacity absolutely marvelous in English conservatism, argues that England will have to take the same course. This is practical sense. It certainly never would do for John Bull to provoke a new Revolutionary war with America, backed by France, when the prospect of a conflict with France alone is a source of incessant perturbation.

SIGNIFICANT.—It is a trifling thing, but not without meaning, that the secession flag is flying undisturbed in the harbor of Liverpool. The other day a vessel with that ornament at its peak attempted to enter the harbor of Havre, but was stopped and compelled to substitute the Stars and Stripes before she was permitted to pass. It is quite easy to discover in the incident the different leaning of the French and British masses.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 5.

A formal meeting of the Massachusetts Relief Association was held here last evening, at which a report of the condition of the sick and wounded troops was made. A Committee was appointed to confer with the War Department in reference to procuring reliable copies of the muster-rolls of the Massachusetts soldiers, it having been ascertained that a singular remissness has occurred up to this time among those who should have attended to this important service in detail, either here or at home, and Massachusetts is not alone in this dilemma.

Judge GRANGER, Recorder of the General Land Office, was called away suddenly last evening. His wife is sister to Judge DOUGLAS. While proceeding to the cars to visit her dying brother, her horses ran away, and she was thrown from the carriage and severely injured.

AFFAIRS AT THE RELAY HOUSE.

Matters at the Relay House, and at Annapolis, remain in *statu quo*. A gentleman from the Camp there, last evening, reports the troops in good health. Yesterday afternoon, Col. JONES, of the Massachusetts Sixth, received from Mr. CONNERMAN, of this city, a quantity of Havelocks for distribution among the command.

A gentleman who arrived in town last night from the South, brings information that the United States blockading steamer, *Niagara*, ordered to the mouth of the Mississippi, had not arrived when he left, and that several American vessels had recently been seized by armed tug-boats, and taken into New-Orleans as prizes.

The latest official report from the affair at Phillippi, is, that Col. KELLY was wounded, but is not dead, as was at first stated.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

From a gentleman, who arrived to-night from Fortress Monroe, I learn that very active preparations are going on there, and it is believed that Gen. BUTLER, who is constantly receiving large accessions to his forces, does not contemplate any decided movements along the river.

Hon. EMERSON ETHEREDGE, of Tennessee, has been in town a few days. His name is being mentioned in connection with the post of Clerk of the new House of Representatives.

The two prize schooners, *Iris* and *Catherine* brought hither, recently from North Carolina, have been discharged. They were loaded with resin, and were originally destined for Baltimore, whither they have departed with their cargoes.

The Maine First Regiment go into camp, on Meridian Hill, to-morrow.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF JUDGE DOUGLAS.

The President has ordered all the public offices to be closed on the day of the funeral of Senator DOUGLAS. The public buildings are to be draped in mourning for thirty days.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

The Naval Brigade, lately commanded by Col. BARTLETT, has been reorganized under Col. WHITTEMORE, late second in command, and has been accepted for the war. The materials for its equipment, and its arms, which were forwarded from New-York, will now be paid for by the Government.

Evidence is accumulating in this city of the treachery of Gen. HARNEY, and of his purpose to permit the rebels of Missouri to carry that State out of the Union.

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

I have had an opportunity to see a letter received to-day, at one of the Departments, from a gentleman in East Tennessee. It says that the Union men in East Tennesse are gaining ground, and that in Middle and Western Tennessee the rebels are becoming alarmed. Senator JOHNSON, Parson BROWNLOW, and Messrs. BAXTER, TEMPLE and NELSON are speaking daily. The Union majority in East Tennessee will be many thousands, and if the State does go secession it will be done by intimidation and cheating.

THE REBELS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Government has reliable information that the rebels at Harper's Ferry were some days ago packing up their traps, and getting ready for a movement. This confirms the rumor that the position was to be abandoned.

It will be soon a military necessity that the rebels should fall back upon Manassas Junction, and thence again back upon Richmond. JEFF. DAVIS, in his late speech, said as much, and Gen. SCOTT knows that JEFF DAVIS felt that he must fall back before the Federal troops. When WIGFALL talked of respecting their opponents, he meant running.

NO ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

The State Department has no advices by the steamer which arrived yesterday, nor have any private letters yet been received.

Secretary SEWARD and Mrs. FREDERICK H. SEWARD have a reception to-morrow evening.

The Diplomatic dinner at the White House, yesterday, was attended by every member of the Diplomatic corps.

This is the first time the entire corps has been together in Washington for more than twelve months. It was a novel coincidence, too, that just thirty-four persons were present, one for each of the States.

In addition to the Diplomatic corps, Secretary SEWARD and Mr. FREDERICK H. SEWARD and lady were present. The order of precedence observed was that fixed by the Congress of Vienna,—the corps being divided into three classes, of Envoys, Ministers and Charges, and precedence being given according to senority in each class. Mr. SEWARD will give his first Cabinet dinner on Friday.

Senator HARRIS is much better to-day, and expects to leave for home in the morning.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

A novel programme is talked of for the New-York appointments. It is proposed to throw overboard the two contestants for the Surveyorship, Messrs. WAKEMAN and STANTON, and to appoint Mr. RUFUS ANDREWS, as the representative of the Seward wing. For the Radical wing, Mr. BARNEY is to appoint STANTON a Deputy, with the expectation that the officer of Soliciter of Customs in the New-York Custom-house will be created, and Mr. STANTON then be put in that position. This slate will probably break in pieces before it has been indorsed "correct" by all the parties who are admitted to a voice.

I have this moment learned that orders have been received at the Navy-yard to have steam up on all the transports, and they are to be held in readiness to leave at a moment's notice. If they leave, it will probably be for Aquia Creek, though I don't think they will leave. LEO.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 5.

Mayor TAYLOR, believing there was a settled determination on the part of a majority of the Board of Common Council to embarrass his action as Chief Executive of the city, tendered his resignation yesterday, which was accepted in Executive session last night.

Eighty men from Hannibal, Mo., forming a party of a battalion of Home Guards, under command of Major HUNT, reached the city yesterday. The men were sworn into the United States service, furnished with arms, and returned home. Muskets were also sent to their comrades, who will be duly sworn by Major HUNT.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, June 5.

The *Bulletin* says that Col. ANDERSON feels sure that no troops are coming here, no interference from Tennessee respecting railroad matters being anticipated, and that the Nashville and Louisville Railroad will obey the orders of the Federal Government.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 3d inst. says the boat owners and Captains of that city have recommended to the military authorities not to allow boats owned North, or by Northern sympathizers, to run in Southern waters.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Wednesday, June 5.

The Eleventh Indiana Regiment of Zouaves, Col. WALLACE, leaves to-night for Cumberland, Ind. Orders to the effect were received to-day.

THIRD REGIMENT OF MAINE.

This fine regiment, of one thousand men, commanded by Col. OLIVER O. HOWARD, of West Point, will arrive at Pier No. 3 North River, this morning, at 11 o'clock, on their way to the seat of war.

The sons of Maine, residing in New-York, held a meeting, yesterday, at the counting-room of FOGG BROTHERS, No. 32 Burling-slip, to make arrangements for the reception of the regiment.

The following Committee of Arrangements was elected:

Dexter A. Hawkins, Chairman; Geo. W. Kendall, Ambrose Snow, William H. Fogg, R. P. Buck, Geo. P. Putnam, Henry T. Capen.

Sons of Maine, resident in New-York, are invited to assemble at the Astor House at 11 o'clock this morning, form in procession, march to Pier No. 3, escort the regiment to the City Hall, from the steps of which a regimental standard will be presented by STEWART L. WOODFORD, Esq., on behalf of the Committee.

Gentlemen desirous of joining in giving a dinner at the Astor House to the Commissioned Officers, are requested to leave their names at the Astor House, with DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Chairman.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

A Zouave, according to WORCESTER, is a creature who wears an Arab dress, and, like an English play, is taken from the French; according to a more recent authority, he is a "red devil." Neither of these definitions convey a correct idea of Col. HAWKINS' men. They are not clad in light and airy costume, like the children of the desert, although they *can* "fold their tents" and "as silently pass away;" nor are they red. They stand in a firm texture of Northern manufacture, and are blue to the sight of man. Hence it may be expected that after a while we shall hear the querulous voice of the Southern Press objecting that we have now given them the blue devils—as well as the red. A man is awful according to his might in mind or muscle. Judged by this standard, the Hawkins' Zouaves will speedily become a terror to evil-doers. A body more imposing in all the great requisites of warfare has seldom been seen in this City. The men are of the requisite size to combine strength with activity, and are already so far proficient in their drill as to command the attention of military men. Their progress down Broadway, yesterday, must have been as pleasing to themselves as to the public. It was a sight which, whilst it gladdened the eyes of the Colonel, gave confidence to the best hopes of the populace.

The Regiment left Riker's Island early in the day, and on arriving here proceeded at once to the residence of Mrs. ALMON W. GRISWOLD, No. 371 Fifth-avenue, where a dense crowd was in attendance to witness the ceremony of a presentation of a banner. We have already published a description of this very beautiful offering. Rev. Dr. SPRING officiated, and in a few happy remarks touched on the troubles that led to such necessary acts of patriotic gallantry. He said that secession was not a new thing in the world;—Satan had seceded from the best Government that ever existed, and like his imitators in the present day had asked to be "let alone." But ages of grief and unavailing rage had punished his transgression. Just as certain was it that the fury of the revolters in our own day would be turned to weakness, their foolish confidence to despair. The Doctor then addressed himself to the officers and soldiers of the regiment, and on behalf of Mrs. GRISWOLD read the following letter:

"No. 371 FIFTH-AVENUE, June 5, 1861.

COL. HAWKINS—*Sir*: I have the honor to present to you, for your gallant Regiment of Zouaves, these colors.

The Union of which this flag is the emblem, was established by our fathers. Its cost was the price of blood. To their children they have confided the trust of guarding and upholding it.

What obligation can be more sacredly binding upon them? For more than three-quarters of a century this insignia has commanded the respect of every nation and people on land and sea. While thirty millions of people under its folds were enjoying life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, as no other people ever did, traitors have raised their fratricidal hands against. The Government has called upon all loyal citizens to come to its defence.

The alacrity and zeal with which you move and others have responded to that call awakens in our bosoms the liveliest emotions of gratitude. It is beyond our province to follow the standard to the field of battle, but we can and will follow with our prayers and blessings those who bear it, imploring Him who holds in His hand the destinies of nations to protect and preserve those who stand by their country's flag in the hour of peril, and that he will speedily restore reason and loyalty to that rash and misguided people who have assailed it.

Accept for yourself and fellow-officers and your noble regiment of Zouaves my kind wishes.

MARY ADELAIDE GRISWOLD.

Col. HAWKINS, in a few brief remarks returned his thanks for the banner, and begged that the fair donor would accept his assurance that it would always be prized and cherished. If it should be lost in the coming struggle, it would be because there were none left to protect it. Otherwise it would be returned to the lady who had so considerately prepared it for their acceptance.

The regiment then proceeded to the residence of Dr. MOFFATT, No. 124 Fifth-avenue, where, with similar ceremonies, another flag (previously described) was presented. Thence it went on its way to Pier No. 4, where the steamship *Marion* was in waiting to convey it to Fortress Monroe. The men did not immediately embark in consequence of some little misunderstanding concerning the capacity of the ship. It was said to be too small—a misconception surely, for the *Marion*, on previous trips, has conveyed no fewer than fourteen hundred men, a number far exceeding that of the Zouaves.

DEPARTURE OF COL. M'CHESNEY'S REGIMENT.

The Tenth Regiment National Zouaves, under command of Col. MCCHESNEY, were to sail last evening on board of the steamer *State of Georgia*, though it was still uncertain whether they would get off. The delay in their departure has been owing to an order granting a brief furlough to the men, to allow them to see and take leave of their frieds. The regiment insisted upon this indulgence, and the effort of the officers to embark without this brief leave of absence, created great dissatisfaction. The regiment carried the day, however, and after they had gone on board, a large number received tickets of leave, under strict injunction to return at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The ship, meantime, remained at anchor in the stream. During the afternoon squads of soldiers continued to go on board in small boats and by other conveyances. As each party arrived Col. MCCHESNEY, with his associate officers, stood at the gangway and inspected the returning members, paying particular attention to their canteens. As each man came up the ladder the Colonel took his canteen and removing the stopple smelt of the contents, and if they contained strong liquors and the owner appeared already to have a sufficient supply laid *in*, the spirits immediately ran down a steep place into the sea. Some remonstrated earnestly, while others submitted with feelings, no doubt, more easily imagined than described, to the loss of their favorite beverage. Rumor states that a large number of the Zouaves did not return to the ship, and that the regiment will depart with a serious deficiency in the number originally mustered into the service. The Colonel, however, stated to our reporter, late in the afternoon, that the men had nearly all returned; that good feeling had been entirely restored, and that he was only waiting the arrival of the Lieutenant-Colonel to get under way. Per contrary, it is known that members of the regiment were prolonging their furlough in the City as late as 10 o'clock last evening, pretending to have heard, *through the Police*, that the time for reporting themselves on board had been extended to 6 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

THE BELMONT CAVALRY TROOP.

A cavalry corps under the command of an experienced officer is being raised in this City under the above title. The troop will positively be accepted as soon as they are properly organized and prepared for action. The officer who will command this corps has decided that none but gentlemen will be admitted. It is hoped that men of experience will make early application. None but good horsemen need apply. We are requested to state that any gentlemen desirous of joining this corps can do so by applying for the Belmont Cavalry Troop at the office of the Astor House, between 9 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., daily.

THE WILSON ZOUAVES.

The men have not yet been armed. They expected to receive their muskets last night. To-day they assemble in the City either for embarkation for Washington or Fortreess Monroe, or for quarters in Palace Garden.

The want of Havelocks has been severely felt in this regiment. The ladies of Bergen, N. J. will contribute one hundred in a few days, and Miss HORSWORTHY, a lady of this City, will kindly furnish sufficient for the whole corps. The officers of the regiment have handed us the following for publication:

The officers and men of the Sixth Regiment N. Y. V. M. tender their thanks to Brig.-Gen. YATES, commanding Department N. Y. V. M., and to Assistant-Quartermaster Gen. ARTHUR, for their kindness and attention, both officially and non-officially. They have at all times, and under the most embarrassing circumstances, rendered us all the assistance in their power, by request of the officers and men.

M. E. BRADLEY, Quartermaster.

GARIBALDI GUARD.

Adjutant RICE, with a detachment of twenty-four men, comprising the recruits and invalids of the Garibaldi Guard, left last evening, to join their regiment. Paymaster NORTON will remain a few days to finish up the accounts, and send on such donations as may be left at the head-quarters, No. 594 Broadway. The Guard are now encamped at the Capitol, and with their thorough knowledge of military discipline, have at once adapted themselves to their new quarters.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY OF COWELL, THE ZOUAVE.

The body of W. COWELL, the Zouave, who was shot while on sentry duty at Alexandria on Friday night last, arrived here yesterday afternoon, in charge of his brother and two of his comrades. He will be buried from No. 115 Christie-street, this afternoon.

THE WORK OF THE WOMEN OF NEW-YORK—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY THE LADIES OF TRINITY PARISH.

The Ladies' Patriotic Association of Trinity Parish, in this City, makes the following report of the result of its labors in behalf of our volunteers. The Secretary, Mrs. A. T. CLAYTON, states that since the organization of the Association, on the 26th of April last, $1,779 have been received from subscriptions, and from Trinity Church, $1,000. The Association has expended in the purchase of articles and materials, and in payment for work done by the needy, $1,471 50. There have been made or purchased 5,299 garments, of which 1,906 have been distributed through the Medical Association Dépôt at Spingler Institute, the remainder in contributions to the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. M., to Miss DIX for hospital use, to Col. LANSING's Westchester Chasseurs, to the Garibaldi Guard, and to volunteers in the New-York Hospital, with 943 havelock caps to N. Y. S. M. Regiments.

The Committee appointed by the Association to dispense its charities consists of the following named ladies:

Mrs. F. Ogilby, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. G. T. Strong, Mrs. H. Farnham, Miss S. W. Thorne, Miss M. S. Jones, Mrs. J. F. Young, Miss M. L. Bleecker, Miss Ellen Kemble, Mrs. E. Y. Higbee, Mrs. J. H. Hobart, Mrs. E. M. Remsen.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

Ex-Alderman JOHN A. DAYTON left for Annapolis, yesterday, carrying with him a beautiful stand of colors, prepared for the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment.

The company known as the National Volunteers, in the Eastern District, will be organized this evening, by the election of officers.

A girl named MARGARET SMITH, whose friends reside in the Fourteenth Ward, has been missing for several weeks past. Recently it was ascertained that she had enlisted as a high private, in Capt. ABEL SMITH'S Company, of the Third Regiment, Col. TOWNSEND.

A concert will be given this evening, in the Lee-avenue Church, for the benefit of the families of members of Capt. BETTS' Company, Thirteenth Regiment.

The Flatland Guard is the name of a military company, recently raised in the town of Flatland, to serve their country as long as it has a foe. JOHN BOGERT was yesterday elected Captain.

Yesterday morning, by Adams's Express, a box addressed to the Twenty-eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Union Camp, Virginia, went South, containing 410 Havelocks, donated by the ladies of Rev. Mr. MUNN's church, in East New-York, Rev. Mr. FRENCH's and Rev. Mr. WELSH's churches; ladies of the Church of the Redeemer, in Brooklyn also furnished 33 garments, 36 pairs of socks and 4 dozen of handkerchiefs, sent together with the above number of Havelocks.

Lieut. Richardson of the Navy—A Serious Charge Denied.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your morning's issue, headed "A Disloyal Officer," and reflecting somewhat severely upon the honor of Lieut. C. A. RICHARDSON, of the United States revenue cutter *Caleb Cushing*. Having had the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with him for a long time, I have no hesitation in asserting that the paragraph in question is a malicious and cowardly slander upon the reputation of one who is well known in the service as a gallant and honorable man, and one who would scorn to stoop to such base and traitorous conduct as the aforesaid article implies. If you will be kind enough to insert this note, until Lieut. RICHARDSON has an opportunity to speak for himself, you will much oblige, H.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 5.

News for our Absent Soldiers and Sailors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be pleased to inform the "Old Merchant," in your issue of Saturday last, that it will afford me great satisfaction to aid him and all others in his laudable wish to supply the urgent desire our absent defenders will have for information? To this end, instructions have been given to Lieut. B. J. MOELLER, United States Navy, agent of this office for the distribution of charts at New-York—No. 16 State-street, to dispatch by every vessel about to sail for any part of the Gulf, all packages of newspapers left with him for that purpose. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. M. GILLISS, Supt.

U. S. N. OBSERVATORY AND HYDROGRAPHICAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 3, 1861.

The Death of Senator Douglas in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 5.

The Common Council last night adopted appropriate resolutions of respect to the memory of Senator DOUGLAS.

A general order from Gov. ANDREW designates the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Infantry Regiments to go into camp of preparation for active service, when called for by the Government.

The First Boston Regiment only has been mustered into the service of the United States, and is expected to leave in a few days. It will be followed shortly by the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Regiments of Volunteers, who are anxiously waiting orders.

IN ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, Wednesday, June 5.

By orders of Brig.-Gen. VAN VALKENBURG, the flags at this dépôt floated at half-mast to-day in token of respect to the memory of Judge DOUGLAS. By the same order minute guns were fired from 12 to 1 o'clock.

The Cayuga Regiment leave for Washington at 9 A. M. to-morrow, *via* Harrisburgh.

The American Consul at Halifax.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 5.

The conduct of the American Consul at Halifax, N. S., has led to a public meeting of the Americans, who adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we feel mortified of the fact that we have an officer of the Government in our midst, who not only approves of the corruption and treason at home, and misrepresents and vilifies, not only the Republican Party, but the whole people of the North.

The State Inebriate Asylum.

BINGHAMPTON, Wednesday, June 5.

The following gentlemen were, this day, elected officers of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum for the ensuing year: Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, President; Hon. W. T. MCCOON, First Vice-President; Hon. JOSIAH B. WILLIAMS, Second Vice-President; JONATHAN H. RANSOM, Treasurer.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 5.

The New-Hampshire Legislature met to-day. HERMAN FOSTER, of Manchester, was chosen President of the Senate, and EDWARD A. ROLLINS, of Summersworth, Speaker of the House, both Republicans.

The Governor's Message will probably be delivered to-morrow.

Explosion.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, June 5.

An explosion has occurred in the Allison mines, killing three men and sixteen horses. This will not affect the supply of coal.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 5.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT lower, with fair milling inquiry; sales 37,000 bushels inferior to choice Milwaukee Club, at 90c.@95½c. CORN dull and no sales. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. *Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat. *Exports*—1,200 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Oats, and 7,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 5.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; sales 4,000 bush. Red at $1 35@$1 36; White, $1 48. COFFEE—Rio, 11c.@12c. WHISKY dull at 16½c.@17c.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore Kearney, of the United States Navy; Judge Fuller, of Augusta, Me.; G. S. Stedman, of Cincinnati; W. S. Granger, of Vermont; H. B. Goodyear, of New-Haven; H. Horton, of Maryland; Major Yates, from Annapolis Junction, and Capt. M'Kay, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

A. Berghman, *attaché* of the Belgian Legation, and lady; Capt. Cook, of the Royal Mail steamship *Australasian*; Capt. R. Leitch, of the *Prince Albert*, and N. Wheeling, of Bridgeport, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. L. H. Marshall and W. G. Rankin, of the United States Army; N. Newton, from Europe; W. L. O'Brien, of Baltimore; A. Munro and lady, of Syracuse; S. D. Lawrence, of New-London, and H. G. Fant, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Joseph A. Clay, of Philadelphia; W. A. Larned, of New Haven; T. Batcheller, of Boston; E. Oliver, of England; A. Sonbie and H. Potter and lady, of New-Orleans; Gardner Colby, of Boston, and J. E. Blethe, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Capt. Roskell, of steamer *City of Washington*; John F. Dawes and L. W. Carter, of Liverpool, are at the Everett House.

Dr D. M. Smith and lady, of London; L. W. Ledyard, of Cazenovia; L. B. Boomes, of Chicago, and H. Bedloe, of Newport, are at the Brevoort House.

B. Minonds, of Spain; Sam'l Marcy, of Annapolis, and Mrs. Tewell and daughter, and G. F. Vollmer, of Caracas, S. A., are at the Albemarle Hotel.

A HEARTLESS PERFORMANCE.—Quite an excitement was caused in Chicago, on Friday evening, by the fact becoming known that a tailor, named EDWARD ELY, had unbecomingly invaded the chamber where Senator DOUGLAS lay dying, and presented and pressed the payment of a bill of $9 50. J. S. NEWHOUSE, Esq., paid the bill, but a mob collected and threatened to break into Mr. ELY's store and take him out by violence. The Police had to interfere before the matter was quieted.

Among the brilliant new reputations of our times is that acquired by Dr. LIGHTHILL, who has added to the distinction our City has enjoyed in other departments of medical practice, an unrivaled reputation of the treatment of disorders and affections of the eye and ear. General report names him as not only successful in general practice in this class of disease, but as proving constantly his ability, in special instances, to master cases which have been given over by other physicians.—*Journal of Commerce.*

[Advertisement.]

English Carpets at low prices, displayed in ten spacious salesrooms of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. Buyers of Carpeting, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Table and Piano Covers, can avail themselves of the opportunity, seldom offered.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Columbia, from Havana—S. A. Cohuer, P. Harlish, Mrs S. Phiney, Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. N. Poch, Mrs. D. Roamayer and 2 sons, W. Rankin, Dr Garnett, Calfalla, Capt. Barstow, E. Stable, Mrs. Roderim, L. Stable, B Slamage, V. Hara, C. Vernay, R Mendere, B. Arirsa and servant, Mr. Meyer, W. H. Post, B. L. Pastor, A. Kandan, P. S. Hara, J. Buchanan, Capt. Ellens, Miss M. Banker, A. Morrell, Master S. W. Savin, J. Ecay, V. Soler, J. Bestancher, O'Rielly, L. Doyle, A. G. Lopez, J. Granse, R. Meyer, J. McDermot, Jos. Smith, H. Ahimaho, M. Turnell, Geo. Haeslop, J. J. Belleman, C. Seaken, J. Henk, W. A. Clark, H. S. Hatch, J. Adams, J. Hughes, N. Bruton, D. Fox, E. D. Roberts, J. Josen, J. Atteinabo, Jos. Riley, Mrs K. A. Valerdi, P. W. Form, A. Bass, J. Campbell, W. M. Tuck, J. Newby, D. Scott, E. Elford, J. McLean, W. Scales, C. Curran, L. French, Joseph Birch.

JUNE 5—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Mrs. B. Smith, Miss Agnes Hayes, Mr. Hennings, French Hennings, Mr. Southwich and lady, J. Bonnouron, Dr. A. H. Gourrier, Carter Minondo, Hobert Treat, Alfred Davies, J. T. Davis, J. McKie, Charles Barrow, George P. Davison, Wm. Price, B. W. Jones, E. Lafourcade, D. P. Smith, Mrs Glover, Mr. Welsh, Oliver Byrne.

JUNE 5—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—B. Harrison, H. J. Booker, Capt. Butmann, Mr. Ebescott, Mr Newton, Mr. Hanwell, Rev. D. Tesse, S. B. Lyons, B. C. Temple, S. Butler, T. Aschwald, Mrs. Gillis and child, G. W. Smith, Miss Parkerson, B. D. Bassett, Mr and Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Williams and family, F. Diaz, S. P. Lamsgen, Miss B. Fuller, Miss McBride, Master McBride, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood.

In bark Indian Belle, from Ponce, P. R.—J. W. Yates, lady, child and servant, Mrs. C. Robinson, Miss Sarah F. Jackson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 27 | Moon rises.. 2 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 08 | Gov. Island.. 6 57 | Hell Gate... 8 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 5.

Cleared.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia.

Ships Uncle Joe, Sewell, Bristol, Walsh & Co.; Prince of Wales, Morse, Havre, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Rattler, Almy, Havre, Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Barks Bogota, Kelly, Key West, Benner & Deake; Marinus, (Br.,) Keenan, London, H. Smith & Son; M. E. Dunworth, Baker, Aspinwall, Simpson & Clapp; M. C. Dyer, Fickett, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; R H. Gamble, Powell, Cadiz, Schmidt & Woodbery; E. Barss, Cooper, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightburn; Oraville, Crocker, Bristol, Metcalf & Duncan.

Brigs M. Schiffer, Connaghton, Gibraltar, Schmidt & Woodbery; Laura, Langhorne, St Domingo, Brett, Son & Co.; E. Baldwin, Trownly, Minititlan, Loomis, Smith & Co.; W. H. Townsend, (Br.,) Crosby, Cork, Edmiston Bros.

Schooners Ned, McKee, Georgetown, E. S. Powell & Co.; Castillian, Bellatty, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Jas. Gust, Norton, St. John, D. R. De Wolff; Hunter, Brown, Newburyport, Miller & Houghton; New Zealand, Forham, Pembroke, ——; W. R. Beebe, Crawford, Antwerp, ——; Nourmahal, Littlewood, St. John, A. Smithers & Co.

Sloop Gallant, King, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Coatzacoalcos, Babcock, Fort Monroe 29 hours, with passengers to M. O. Roberts, bringing back 110 men of Col. Bartlett's Naval Brigade, sent home by Major-Gen. Butler.

U. S. steam transport Stars and Stripes, Washington, D. C., 40 hours.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Off Moro Castle, passed brig Caroline E. Kelly, of New-York, bound in; 3d inst., lat. 31, lon. 79, signalized schr. A. M. Bartlett, bound to Boston; same day, lat. 32 35, lon. 78 19, spoke Danish brig Thornwald, bound N., off S. end of the Woodlands, passed a bark bound N., showing a red signal with a white letter T.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool May 25, via Queenstown 26th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Passed in the river, ships H. Shelton and Ailsa. May 27, at 3 P. M., lat. 51 59, lon. 14 53, passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence; June 4, 7 P. M., 280 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed ship James H. Keeler, bound W.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool May 22, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 22d, passed ships Star of the West, Currituck, Frank Pierce, Henry Clay, bound up Channel. 26th, lat 50 28, lon. 22 30, passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool; same day, passed brig Fort Mill, bound W.

Steamship Economist, (Br.) Glasgow May 18, in ballast, to Howland & Aspinwall. May 26, lat 48 10, lon. 32 42, passed ship V. V. Moses, strg. E., lat. 45, lon. 50, several icebergs.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandever, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Bark D. Colden Murray, Lee, Rotterdam 40 ds., with mdse. to D. C. Murray. Saw large quanties of ice on the eastern edge of the Banks.

Bark Gazelle, (of New Haven,) Rhodes, Mayaguez, P. R., May 23, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. May 25, lat. 23 30, lon. 68 10, exchanged signals with bark Hyperion, bound N., and was in co. 4 ds.

Bark Liberty, Shaw, Palermo 47 ds., passed Gibraltar May 4, with fruit, &c., to Draper & Devlin. Has been 17 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Cedar, (Brem.,) Rohlfs, Bremen 45 ds., in ballast, and 248 passengers to Ruger & Bros. Saw large quantities of ice on the Banks.

Bark Indian Belle, Fenney, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Norman, for New-York.

Bark Lofwer, (Sweed.,) Morin, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to order.

Bark James Churchill, (of Frankfort,) Treat, Remedios 13 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark John Logan, (Br., of Maryport,) Graham, Rio Janeiro 65 ds., with coffee to J. D. Phipps & Co.

Brig Guesseppina, (Italian,) Napoli, Palermo 46 ds., passed Gibraltar April 26, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Brig C. C. Billings, (of Bangor,) Cort, Crab Island May 16 with sugar, &c., to T. B. Sanford.

Brig Sea Foam, Boreham, Fajardo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig Mauricio, (Dutch,) Schroeder, Curacoa May 18, with divi divi, &c., to Donale & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Two Boys, Halsey, Neuvitas 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Brig Princess Royal, Newbold, Bermuda 7 ds., with potatoes, &c., to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Venus, (Br., of Jersey,) Gruch, Rio Janeiro 57 ds., with coffee to John B. Thompson.

Schr. E. Kidder, Harksen, St. Jago, Cuba, 24 ds., with sugar, &c., to D. C. Murray. No date, in Crooked Island passage, saw a bark painted brown, from St. Jago for Swansea. May 14, off Cape Macey, spoke brig Franconia, hence for St. Jago.

Schr. W. A. Crocker, (of Dighton,) Endicott, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to M. Briggs & Co.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Curry, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Annegina, (Hol.,) Jorcker, Ciudad Bolivar 35 ds., with hides, &c., to order.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Chief, Cropper, Matanzas 9 ds., with fruit to J. B. Lindsey.

Schr. Volunteer, Brown, Port Ewen, with coal, for Newburyport.

Schr. New-Zealand, Foren, Poughkeepsie, with iron, for Pembroke.

Schr. Castillian, Bellatty, Port Ewen, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Delaware, Jackson, Kennebuckport, Me., 7 ds., with pine wood.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Dening, Elizabethport, with coal, for New-Haven.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Peck, Elizabethport, with coal, for Stamford.

Schr. Tariff, Morrell, Elizabethport, with coal, for Stamford.

Schr. Pearl, Worthley, Elizabethport, with coal, for Red Bank.

Schr. William H. Rowe, Harrison, Rondout, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Roanoke, Paull, Elizabethport, with coal, for Taunton.

Schr. William Penn, Hulse, Elizabethport, with coal, for New Haven.

Schr. Mary and Eliza, Benjamin, Elizabethport, with coal, for New Haven.

Schr. Gov. Thorp, Platt, Elizabethport, with coal, for Millford.

Schr. James H. Deputy, Smith, Port Ewen, with coal, for North Kingston.

Schr. Empire, Lovell, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. C. Hallock, Small, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Risley, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. E. S. Doning, Thorne, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Mount Hope, Nickerson, Rockland 5 ds., lime.

Schr. Sarah L., Gibbs, Newark, for Boston.

Schr. Hendrick Hudson, Lincoln, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. J. M. Lane, Boole, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Costa, Bearse, Albany, with lumber, for Boston.

Schr. Gilbert Green, Weaver, Lynn, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fly, Cheerman, Nantucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham 3 ds., with nails.

Schr. New Regulus, Ball, Providence, for Port Ewen.

Schr. C. R. Vickery, Babbitt, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Hunter, Rackett, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Sterling, Hill, New-Haven 2 ds.

Sloop Oliver Ames, French, Woodbridge, for Taunton.

Sloop Mary Dallas, Rackett, Orient 2 ds.

SAILED—Steamship Persia, for Liverpool, and passed the Bar at 6:10 P. M.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 5.—Arr. ship E. Creighton, from Liverpool. Below—Ship North Atlantic, Calcutta.

Miscellaneous.

BUFFALO, June 3.—The schr. Nicaragua, with a cargo of 13,400 bushels of wheat, bound from Milwaukee to Oswego, is ashore about 9 miles W. of Port Colborn, Lake Erie. She is full of water. A steamtug, with pumps and lighters, have gone to her assistance.

Spoken, &c.

Empress—Br. ship, from Savannah for Liverpool, 2d inst., lat. 34 20, lon. 73.

Fortune—whaling bark, of and for New-London, from ——, June 3, lat. 37 20, lon. 70 30.

New-York—ship, hence for Havre, May 30, lat. 42, lon. 49 10.

R. G. W. Dodge—bark, of Bluehill, hence, bound S., June 3, lat. 38 40, lon. 73 50.

By pilot boat Washington, No. 4—June 1, 35 miles S. S. E. from the Highlands, Nor. brig Jarlen, Olsen, 55 ds. from Newcastle, Eng., with a cargo of coal, bound to Philadelphia. The captain had been confined to his bed since the vessel had crossed the Banks of Newfoundland.

By pilot boat W. H. Aspinwall, No. 21—2d inst., lon. 67 30, ship Flora McDonald, from Havre for Baltimore; same day, Bremen ship Albert, from Bremen, for Baltimore; also bark Antioch, from Shields for New-Haven.

Foreign Ports.

At Remedios, May 23, barks John Carver, for Cork; Mustang, for Boston in 3 ds.; Welken, for London, ldg.; brig Mary Alvina, for New-York, do.; schrs. Henry Houton, for Boston in 3 ds.; Lydia B. Cowpertnwait, Rogers, from Cardiff, just arr.

At Ponce, P. R., May 23, brig A. J. W. Applegaith, for Philadelphia.

At Fajardo, May 23, brig Alfred, for Falmouth, for orders.

At Neuvitas, May 22, schr. W. H. Sergent, hence, arr. 20th.

At Ciudad Bolivar, May 1, bark Mercy Ellen, for New-York, ldg.

At Mayaguez, P. R., May 23, bark Leland, Ross, for Boston, ldg.; schr. H. N. Barnes, dischg.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Splendid Sale by Auction.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will commence their grand sale of furniture, and almost every description of furnishing and fancy articles, THIS DAY, at Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, at 10½ o'clock, and continue FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.

Dr. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS, for the radical cure of Rupture, and his improved instruments for Varicocele and Enlarged Veins, No. 2 Astor-House, Barclay-st.

Flags! Flags!! Flags!!

At JOHN N. STEARNS,
No. 60 Cedar-st.,
Nearly opposite the Post-office.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder-Brace.

A superior article, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House), Manufacturers of Supporters, Belts and Bands.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents—Black or Brown.—Best in use. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists. Inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Grover & Baker's

Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,

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The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BARTLETT—HUBBELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 4, at the residence of President Webster, by Rev. P. H. Fowler, D. D., Hon. HOMER BARTLETT, of Boston, to Mrs. LOUISA HUBBELL, daughter of the late Wm. Fowler, of Albany.

BIRD—HOGE.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 4, by Rev. Wm Bannard, Dr. JAMES R. BIRD to MARIE L. HOGE, youngest daughter of T. S. Hoge, all of this City.

MORAN—MCINTYRE.—In this City on Monday June 3, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. McCartee, JAMES P. MORAN to Miss LAURA MCINTYRE, daughter of John McIntyre, of this City.

TOTTEN—MCKILLOP.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, June 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Porter, G. J. TOTTEN to MARY E. MCKILLOP, both of Brooklyn, E. D.

WILLIAMSON—WILLITS.—At Westbury, L. I., on Tuesday, 6th month, 4th after the manner of the Society of Friends, WM. R. WILLIAMSON, of New-York, and RACHEL H. WILLITS, of Westbury, L. I.

EDWARDS—JAY.—In Rye, Westchester County, on Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. Dr. White, Rector of Christ Church, JONATHAN EDWARDS, of this City, to MARY JAY, daughter of Dr. John E. Jay, of the former place.

LYON—PESHINE.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, June 4, at Trinity Church, by Rev. R. W. Harris, D. D., of Astoria, SYLVANUS LYON, of New-York, to ADELE C. PESHINE, daughter of John Peshine.

DAVIES—BURRITT.—In Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, June 4, by Rev. Samuel Buel, WILLIAM A. DAVIES to FRANCES M., daughter of the late Josiah Burritt.

DIED.

BOSWORTH.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 5, MARY ALICE, infant daughter of H. S. and Juliet Ada Bosworth, aged 1 year, 1 month and 11 days.

The friends of the family, and of Edmund E. Dean, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Susan Dean, No. 312 West 22d-st., on Friday, June 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WINES.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 5, SALEM WINES, aged 73 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, June 7, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 84 Monroe-st.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 5, Mrs. ANNE, widow of the late Benjamin Taylor, aged 73 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Mark's Church, on Friday, June 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EMBREE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 3, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH LOUISA, wife of Augustus Embree, in the 41st year of her age.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

HOFFMAN.—On Wednesday, June 5, suddenly, LINDSAY M. HOFFMAN, in the 68th year of his age.

Notice of his funeral will be hereafter given.

CLARKE.—On Tuesday, June 4, SARAH VIRGINIA CLARKE, daughter of James and Sarah A. Clarke, aged 3 years, 6 months and 18 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 6th inst., from the residence of her parents, No. 134 Laurens-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LUDLOW.—At Greenport, near Hudson, Columbia County, on Monday, June 3, MARY LIVINGSTON, wife of Robert M. Ludlow, and youngest daughter of the late Robert Fulton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, June 6 at 10 o'clock, from her late residence,

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 317.—June 5, 1861.

53, 67, 73, 58, 63, 65, 72, 54, 14, 36, 26, 55, 75.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 318.—June 5, 1861.

34, 47, 10, 15, 67, 8, 39, 45, 12, 76, 66, 37, 59, 26.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK

are invited to attend

A PUBLIC MEETING,

At COOPER INSTITUTE, THURSDAY EV'NG, June 6,
under the auspices of the
N. Y. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
To consider and provide for
THE RELIGIOUS WANTS OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

ADDRESSES BY

Rev. Dr. TYNG,
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Esq.,
Rev. Professor HITCHCOCK.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., will preside.

THE PUPILS OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND have kindly volunteered to furnish appropriate music.

ADMISSION FREE,
NO POSTPONEMENT.

GILES B. NASH,
FRANK W. BALLARD,
STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,
Committee.

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ABBOTT & RATHBUN,
successors to
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 507 BROADWAY,

offer for sale a large stock of well made Summer Clothing, for men and boys. Clothing made to order, as usual.

WM. D. ABBOTT,
M. G. RATHBUN.

GAS FIXTURES, &c.

STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at reduced prices,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES
FRENCH BRONZES, DIRECT IMPORTATION,
Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING
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VOL. XII. OF THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
VOLUME XII.
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NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—By Levi Reuben, M. D.
NATURALIZATION—By Hon. Chas. P. Daly, New-York.
NAVIGATION—By Capt. Chas. H. Davis, U. S. N.
NEW-GRANADA—By Don Rafael Pombo.
NEW-ORLEANS—By W. T. Walthall, Spring Hill, Ala.
NICARAGUA—By Hon. E. G. Squier.
NORWAY—By Hon. Francis Schroeder.
OILS—By J. T. Hodge.
OPTICS—By Levi Reuben, M. D.
PARIS—By W. H. Huntington, Paris, France.

Among the living characters of whom Biographies are given, are:

Murdock (James E.,) Muspratt (James S.,) Neal (John,) Nesselrode (Count,) Newcastle (Duke of,) Newman (John Henry,) Nightingale (Florence,) Noel (Rev. Baptist A.,) Norton (Caroline E. S.,) O'Donnell (Marshal,) Oliphant (Laurence,) Olmsted (Frederick Law,) Omer Pasha, Osgood (Samuel, D.D.,) Overbeck (Frederick,) Owen (Robert Dale,) Paez (José Antonio,) Pakington (Sir John,) Palmerston (Lord,) Pardoe, (Julia,) Park (Edwards A.)

THIS WORK IS SOLD

by subscription, and may be subscribed for through our Agents in various sections of the United States and the Canadas. In case agents are not to be found, subscriptions may be sent to the Publishers, when the volumes will be forwarded by express.

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NAPKIN RINGS, NAPKIN RINGS, NAPKIN RINGS.—The finest assortment of silver plated NAPKIN RINGS, plated so heavily as to endure many years. For sale to the trade and by retail at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip by LUCIUS HART.

TIMELY WARNING.—EVERY MOTHER should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is sold everywhere, at 25 cents a bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY

That MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium. Sold everywhere, 25 cents per bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW AGAIN.

Mrs. WINSLOW, an old and experienced nurse, has devoted herself for more than thirty years exclusively to the care of children. She has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which we believe a most invaluable preparation, not only for children teething, but in all cases of Dysentery or Diarrhœa. We speak of what we know, when we say this SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a perfect charm in the above cases. We have witnessed the most satisfactory and pleasing results from the use of it, upon suffering infants and children, in a great variety of cases. It gives universal satisfaction, is perfectly safe for the feeblest infant, and pleasant to the taste. We sincerely believe the mother who has a child suffering from any of the above complaints, and neglects to provide this medicine for its relief and cure, is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world best calculated to give it rest, and restore it to health.

MRS. WINSLOW vs. CRYING CHILDREN.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and

THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS THANK
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for the health of their children, by the use of her invaluable article.

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None genuine unless the *fac simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

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MILITARY.

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WILLIAMS' SHELTER-TENT.

Will preserve the health and save the lives of thousands of our brave soldiers. Each soldier can carry his own tent, for it weighs, all complete, only two pounds eight ounces, and occupies less than one half the space of a common blanket; is a perfect protection from dew and rain, and can be pitched in less than one minute.

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Soyer's Patent Camp Stove, the most complete and compact in use; Parr's Patent Camp Chest and Canteen; the Patent Army Stove, for three or four persons, very light and compact, with table furniture complete. A full assortment and a stock on hand of Camp Baskets and Chest Canteens, Camp Kettles and Pans, Cots, Stools &c.; Pans, Plates, Spoons, Knives and Forks, complete, with strap, at wholesale prices.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, PALACE GARDEN, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

A FULL MEETING OF MEMBERS IS REQUESTED this THURSDAY, June 6, at 7½ P. M., by order of Board of Officers. R. H. LEE, Secretary.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—HAMMOCKS AND wagon covers made to order, by THOS. A. GERRY, No. 43 South-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ELLSWORTH, THE VICTIM.
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NOW READY,
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It will drive all kinds of insects and vermin from every description of vegetation, and is simple and easy to use, and furnished so cheap that every one can afford to use it freely. Price, 1 lb. 25 cents, 3-lb. boxes 50 cents, 8-lb. boxes $1. Address or apply to J. G. WELLS, Corner Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; is capable of taking charge of an infant, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her last place of employment No. 230 Pearl-st., (Mr. C. Johnston's,) between Concord and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable private waiter (Protestant), accustomed to all the duties of a first-class family; makes ice-cream and other fancy ices in a superior manner; can be highly recommended for sobriety and integrity of character by his present employer. Address No. 177 5th-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, carriage, and harness, and is a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging and of a peaceable disposition; has the best of City reference. Address M. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, with the best City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to cut and fit children's dresses; will assist in chamberwork; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen until suited, at No. 152 7th-av., near 21st st.

FLAG-RAISING.—THE NATIONAL FLAG WILL be raised on the Methodist Episcopal Church in 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD and others.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED middle-aged English woman wants a situation as child's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, and bring it up by hand. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 203 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

KINDLING WOOD—OAK AND PINE, AT 22 cents for 10 or more boxes. Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

THE NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 19, THURSDAY EVENING, June 6, 1861, at 7½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our Morning Edition yesterday.]

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 4.

Com. BISSELL, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on board the ship *Cyane*, Acapulco, May 8, after referring to the treason which has been so rife in the Navy, says:

"I deem it but just to those I have the honor to command, to remark that they are loyal and true to their oath and duty, and deeply sympathize with the Government. As an evidence of the deep seated love of our common country in the hearts of all Americans abroad, it may interest you to know that among the thousands now passing to and from California in the mail steamers, no sooner does one of these steamers enter this port, and her crowd of passengers catch a full view of the Stars and Stripes which float at the *Cyane's* peak, than cheer after cheer simultaneously bursts forth from the lips of every soul on board, with an earnest enthusiasm which tells how firmly seated is the love of country."

The Fifth New-York Regiment, which since the advance on Virginia has been stationed two miles beyond Arlington Heights, returned to the city to-day. They were relieved by some other regiment.

Flags are at half mast to-day, as a mark of respect to the late Senator DOUGLAS, and the State Department building draped in mourning.

The report that the troops near Cincinnati are ordered to Louisville as a Kentucky Brigade, is without foundation.

Mr. HURTADO, the new Granadian Commissioner, to adjust the claims of citizens of the United States against that Government, was to-day formally presented to the President by the Secretary of State.

Gen. LEAVENWORTH, of New-York, Commissioner on the part of this Government, is now here. These gentlemen will soon open the business of the commission.

Col. LEM. TOWERS' battalion of District of Columbia Volunteers, left here to-day with provisions for ten days. They took route up the canal towards the Chain Bridge, two miles above Georgetown. Major JEWELL's battalion of District Volunteers were similarly provisioned. More troops move to-night in another direction.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, June 4.

Affairs are exceedingly dull to day.

The shooting of the picket-guard at Hunting Creek Mills furnishes all the food for an item.

A visit to the camp this evening indicates no prospect of an immediate move, though the troops are in readiness for it, if required, at a moment's notice.

The important fortifications on Sutler Hill have progressed so far as to show the impregnable character intended by the designer, Lieut. G. W. SNYDER, late of Fort Sumter. The bastion is almost completed, as also is the western side. Two hundred and fifty laborers are constantly at work, assisted by detachments of soldiers. About a week's more work will be required to finish it.

The Zouaves' Camp, which has been located within the inclosure, was removed to-day to a beautiful grove about 100 yards to the northeast, and near the reservoir.

The mail was seized by the Secessionists at Martinsburgh, which is on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, yesterday.

The Commander of the Secessionists, opposite Williamsport, has ordered the company of Home Guards to withdraw the pickets on both sides of the river, from the river edges, and pledging his honor that no attempt would be made by his command to carry off the ferry-boat. The proposition was accepted.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO, ETC.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 4.

The *Tribune's* correspondent at Cairo says that the Secessionists have 5,000 troops at Union City, Tenn., another regiment having arrived Friday. Ten thousand are between Memphis and Cairo.

Gen. BEAUREGARD was expected at Union City Sunday.

The Chicago *Tribune* of this morning declares in favor of a Douglas Democrat for the vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the death of Judge DOUGLAS, and urges Gov. YATES to make such a selection. It says, "it becomes the Republicans now to prove their faith in the unanimity of the North, by this recognition of patriotism and fidelity to the Union of a former antagonist."

J. D. PULLY, a member of the Legislature from Williamson County, has been arrested at Carbondale, for treason, by order of Gen. PRENTICE, and will be sent to Springfield for trial. It is believed that ample evidence exists that he is a leading traitor.

IMPORTANT FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 4.

A special dispatch to the *American*, from Williamsport, says that it is ascertained that one Virginian was killed, and one badly wounded, during the fight on Saturday.

Thirty-two Union men, from Berkley County, fled to Williamsport to-day, to avoid being pressed into the rebel army, leaving their wives, children and property.

A number also arrived at Hancock, Md., from Martinsburgh.

The excitement against the Virginians is intense, and the people are arming in anticipation of a regular border fight.

The Confederate pickets are stationed all along the Potomac.

A Union man of Berkley County, charged with being a spy, was shot on Saturday last.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS AND THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, June 4.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of May 31 says that the *Brooklyn* has captured the bark *H. J. Spearing*, from Rio Janeiro to New-Orleans, with $120,000 worth of coffee. It was sent to Key West.

The New-Orleans authorities are perplexed respecting the disposal of free negroes captured aboard prizes.

The *Picayune* of the 1st instant says that the steamers *Bremen* and *Everhard*, from Bremen, and *Gen. Miramon*, from Havana, were ordered away from Pass à l'Outre by the *Brooklyn*.

The *Powhatan* captured the *Mary Clinton*, from Charleston to New-Orleans, off the Pass on the 31st, with a full cargo of rice, peas, &c.

Gen. TWIGGS has been put in command of the Military Department of Louisiana.

The Montgomery *Post* of the 31st ult., says a portion of the Confederate troops have been ordered away from Pensacola. Little apprehensions of a fight exists there at present.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

RUTLAND, Vt., Tuesday, June 4.

The second regiment of Vermont volunteers will be mustered at Burlington this week.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, June 4.

The third regiment of Maine volunteers, numbering 1,010 men, will leave at 5 o'clock A. M., to-morrow. They will reach Boston at 2 o'clock P. M.

The death of Senator DOUGLAS was appropriately noticed in General Order from the Commander-in-Chief, which was read before the regiment at 3 o'clock to-day, and tolling of bells and suspension of flags at half mast.

REPORTS FROM CHAMBERSBURGH.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Tuesday, June 4.

Col. SCHLEY was nominated by the Secessionists of Allegheny, Frederick and Washington Counties, of Maryland, yesterday, for Congress. He says the time is too short to stump the District, which is considered equivalent to an acknowledgment of defeat by the Union candidate.

Ex-Gov. LOWE speaks at Hagerstown to-day.

If the grand army should be moved, a formidable force is expected to meet them at Manassas Railway Junction, as its preservation is the only means the rebels have of connection between Harper's Ferry and Richmond, except, perhaps, a difficult one *via* Staunton, Augusta County.

PROCLAMATION OF MAJOR-GENERAL PRICE OF MISSOURI.

HEAD-QUARTERS, MISSOURI GUARDS, JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, June 4, 1861.

To the Brigadier-Generals Commanding the several Military Districts in Missouri:

To correct misrepresentation, and to prevent all misunderstanding of my opinions and intentions in reference to the military trust confided to me by the Government of Missouri, I desire to state to you and the people generally, that my past and present position, as a private citizen, as a member of our State Convention, and as a military commander, and my influence have been exerted to prevent the transfer of the seat of war from the Atlantic States to our own State. Having taken no steps toward dissolving our connection with the Federal Government, there was no reason whatever for disturbing the peace and tranquility of Maryland. I have therefore desired, and such I am authorized has been, and still is, the desire of the Chief Executive under whose orders I acted, that the people of Missouri should exercise the right to choose their own position in any contest which might be forced upon them, unaided by any military force whatever. Their right to bear arms in defence of themselves and of their State cannot be questioned, secured as it is, by both the Constitution of the United States and of this State. For the purpose, therefore, of securing to the people of Missouri a free exercise of their undoubted rights, and with a view to preserve peace and order throughout the State, an agreement has been entered into between Gen. HARNEY and myself, which I consider alike honorable to both parties and governments represented.

The Federal Government, however, has thought proper to remove Gen. HARNEY from the command of the Department of the West, but as the successor of Gen. HARNEY will certainly consider himself and his Government in honor bound to carry out this agreement in good faith, I feel assured that his removal should give no cause of uneasiness to our citizens for the security of their liberties and property. I intend on my part to adhere both in its spirit and to the letter. The rumors in circulation that it is the intention of the officers now in command of this dépôt to disarm those of our citizens who do not agree in opinion with the Administration at Washington, and put arms in the hands of those who in some localities in this State are supposed to sympathize with the views of the Federal Government, are, I trust, unfounded. The purpose of such a movement could not be misunderstood, and it would not only be a palpable violation of the agreement referred to, and an equally plain violation of our constitutional rights, but a gross indignity to the citizens of the State, which would be resisted to the last extremity.

My wish and hope is, that the people of the State of Missouri be permitted in peace and security to decide upon their future course, and so far as my ability can affect this object it shall be accomplished.

The people of Missouri cannot be forced under the terrors of a military invasion into a position not of their free choice.

A million of such people as the citizens of Missouri were never yet subjugated, and if attempted, let no apprehensions be entertained of the result.

I enjoin upon you, gentlemen, to see that all citizens, of whatever opinion in politics or religion, be protected in their persons and property. (Signed,)

STERLING PRICE, Maj.-Gen. Comm'g.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT AQUIA CREEK.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES STEAMER PAWNEE, Saturday, June 1, 1861.

At noon to-day the *Pawnee* and *Thomas Freeborn* stood in towards the steamboat landing at Aquia Creek. When about two miles off, a battery opened upon the *Pawnee* with two rifled cannon and a heavy gun, supposed to be a 68 pounder. The two steamers stood as near as the shoal water would permit and opened upon the battery. The *Pawnee* with her Dahlgren guns, and the *Freeborn* with two heavy 32-pounders.

The distance at first was 2,000 yards; but Capt. ROWAN, finding that his shells did little harm at that distance, pushed the *Pawnee* in till she touched in the mud at 1,700 yards, and showered the shells upon the battery. As soon as the fight commenced, the enemy set fire to the railroad bridge, which has been consumed.

We knocked the dépôt to pieces, and dashed the earth about the ears of the men in the battery, but the rifled guns were too well protected to be injured at such a distance, and we have not men enough for a boat attack.

The *Pawnee* was struck several times by rifled shot, but only four shots struck her hull. Commander ROWAN and one of the men were slightly wounded by splinters. The *Freeborn* was struck three times, and had the port wheelhouse a little injured. No one was hurt on board.

The enemy paid their compliments particularly to the *Pawnee*, firing almost all their shots at us.

The rifled guns were well served by the enemy, nearly every shot was a good line shot, but they generally flew high, missing the hull and cutting us up aloft.

The fight continued with intermissions until 4½ P. M., when the falling tide compelled us to haul off, after expending all our shell, *fused for long ranges*.

The practice was excellent; the men are well drilled and seemed to regard the action as a frolic, laughing at the sharp whistling of the rifled shot that flew about us, and abusing the "Secessors" heartily for getting into such an inaccessible place.

They can only be dislodged by landing a party of men and attacking the battery in the rear.

We cannot tell what injury was done to the enemy, but they must have suffered if not well protected by their earthworks.

We could see them running from the guns when our fire was hottest, to the great satisfaction of our men.

The *Pawnee* will remain for a few days to guard the Potomac, while the *Freeborn* and the *Anacosta* return to Washington.

The latter vessel had one 32-pounder, and fired a few shots for the sake of having a hand in the fight. The Seventy-firsts on board are always ready for work. Yours, truly, NAVY.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF COL. HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

A Zouave, according to WORCESTER, is a creature who wears an Arab dress, and, like an English play, is taken from the French; according to a more recent authority, he is a "red devil." Neither of these definitions convey a correct idea of Col. HAWKINS' men. They are not clad in light and airy costume, like the children of the desert, although they *can* "fold their tents" and "as silently pass away;" nor are they red. They stand in a firm texture of Northern manufacture, and are blue to the sight of man. Hence it may be expected that after a while we shall hear the querulous voice of the Southern Press objecting that we have now given them the blue devils—as well as the red. A man is awful according to his might in mind or muscle. Judged by this standard, the Hawkins' Zouaves will speedily become a terror to evil-doers. A body more imposing in all the great requisites of warfare has seldom been seen in this City. The men are of the requisite size to combine strength with activity, and are already so far proficient in their drill as to command the attention of military men. Their progress down Broadway, yesterday, must have been as pleasing to themselves as to the public. It was a sight which, whilst it gladdened the eyes of the Colonel, gave confidence to the best hopes of the populace.

The Regiment left Riker's Island early in the day, and on arriving here proceeded at once to the residence of Mrs. ALMON W. GRISWOLD, No. 371 Fifth-avenue, where a dense crowd was in attendance to witness the ceremony of a presentation of a banner. We have already published a description of this very beautiful offering. Rev. Dr. SPRING officiated, and in a few happy remarks touched on the troubles that led to such necessary acts of patriotic gallantry. He said that secession was not a new thing in the world;—Satan had seceded from the best Government that ever existed, and like his imitators in the present day had asked to be "let alone." But ages of grief and unavailing rage had punished his transgression. Just as certain was it that the fury of the revolters in our own day would be turned to weakness, their foolish confidence to despair. The Doctor then addressed himself to the officers and soldiers of the regiment, and on behalf of Mrs. GRISWOLD read the following letter:

"NO. 371 FIFTH AVENUE, June 5, 1861.

COL. HAWKINS—*Sir*: I have the honor to present to you, for your gallant Regiment of Zouaves, these colors.

The Union of which this flag is the emblem, was established by our fathers. Its cost was the price of blood. To their children they have confided the trust of guarding and upholding it.

What obligation can be more sacredly binding upon them? For more than three-quarters of a century this insignia has commanded the respect of every nation and people on land and sea. While thirty millions of people under its folds were enjoying life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, as no other people ever did, traitors have raised their fratricidal hands against. The Government has called upon all loyal citizens to come to its defence.

The alacrity and zeal with which you move and others have responded to that call awakens in our bosoms the liveliest emotions of gratitude. It is beyond our province to follow the standard to the field of battle, but we can and will follow with our prayers and blessings those who bear it, imploring Him who holds in His hand the destinies of nations to protect and preserve those who stand by their country's flag in the hour of peril, and that he will speedily restore reason and loyalty to that rash and misguided people who have assailed it.

Accept for yourself and fellow-officers and your noble regiment of Zouaves my kind wishes.

MARY ADELAIDE GRISWOLD.

Col. HAWKINS, in a few brief remarks returned his thanks for the banner, and begged that the fair donor would accept his assurance that it would always be prized and cherished. If it should be lost in the coming struggle, it would be because there were none left to protect it. Otherwise it would be returned to the lady who had so considerately prepared it for their acceptance.

The regiment then proceeded to the residence of Dr. MOFFATT, No. 124 Fifth avenue, where, with similar ceremonies, another flag (previously described) was presented. Thence it went on its way to Pier No. 4, where the steamship *Marion* was in waiting to convey it to Fortress Monroe. The men did not immediately embark in consequence of some little misunderstanding concerning the capacity of the ship. It was said to be too small—a misconception surely, for the *Marion*, on previous trips, has conveyed no fewer than fourteen hundred men, a number far exceeding that of the Zouaves.

DEPARTURE OF COL. M'CHESNEY'S REGIMENT.

The Tenth Regiment National Zouaves, under command of Col. MCCHESNEY, were to sail last evening on board of the steamer *State of Georgia*, though it was still uncertain whether they would get off. The delay in their departure has been owing to an order granting a brief furlough to the men, to allow them to see and take leave of their friends. The regiment insisted upon this indulgence, and the effort of the officers to embark without this brief leave of absence, created great dissatisfaction. The regiment carried the day, however, and after they had gone on board, a large number received tickets of leave, under strict injunction to return at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The ship, meantime, remained at anchor in the stream. During the afternoon squads of soldiers continued to go on board in small boats and by other conveyances. As each party arrived Col. MCCHESNEY, with his associate officers, stood at the gangway and inspected the returning members, paying particular attention to their canteens. As each man came up the ladder the Colonel took his canteen and removing the stopple smelt of the contents, and if they contained strong liquors and the owner appeared already to have a sufficient supply laid in, the spirits immediately ran down a steep place into the sea. Some remonstrated earnestly, while others submitted with feelings, no doubt, more easily imagined than described, to the loss of their favorite beverage. Rumor states that a large number of the Zouaves did not return to the ship, and that the regiment will depart with a serious deficiency in the number originally mustered into the service. The Colonel, however, stated to our reporter, late in the afternoon, that the men had nearly all returned; that good feeling had been entirely restored, and that he was only waiting the arrival of the Lieutenant-Colonel to get under way. Per contrary, it is known that members of the regiment were prolonging their furlough in the City as late as 10 o'clock last evening, pretending to have heard, *through the Police*, that the time for reporting themselves on board had been extended to 6 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

THE WORK OF THE WOMEN OF NEW-YORK—WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY THE LADIES OF TRINITY PARISH.

The Ladies' Patriotic Association of Trinity Parish, in this City, makes the following report of the result of its labors in behalf of our volunteers. The Secretary, Mrs. A. T. CLAYTON, states that since the organization of the Association, on the 26th of April last, $1,779 have been received from subscriptions, and from Trinity Church, $1,000. The Association has expended in the purchase of articles and materials and in payment for work done by the needy, $1,471 50. There have been made or purchased 5,299 garments, of which 1,906 have been distributed through the Medical Association Dépôt at Stuyvesant Institute, the remainder in contributions to the Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. M., to Miss DIX for hospital use, to Col. LANSING's Westchester Chasseurs, to the Garibaldi Guard, and to volunteers in the New-York Hospital, with 943 havelock caps to N. Y. S. M. Regiments.

The Committee appointed by the Association to dispense its charities consists of the following named ladies:

Mrs. F. Ogilby, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. G. T. Strong, Miss H. Fairbairn, Miss S. W. Thorne, Miss M. S. Jones, Mrs. J. F. Young, Miss M. L. Bleecker, Miss Ellen Kemble, Mrs. E. Y. Higbee, Mrs. J. H. Hobart, Mrs. E. M. Remsen.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

Ex-Alderman JOHN A. DAYTON left for Annapolis, yesterday, carrying with him a beautiful stand of colors, prepared for the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment.

The company known as the National Volunteers, in the Eastern District, will be organized this evening, by the election of officers.

A girl named MARGARET SMITH, whose friends reside in the Fourteenth Ward, has been missing for several weeks past. Recently it was ascertained that she had enlisted as a high private, in Capt. ABEL SMITH's Company, of the Third Regiment, Col. TOWNSEND.

A concert will be given this evening, in the Lee avenue Church, for the benefit of the families of members of Capt. BATTS' Company, Thirteenth Regiment.

The Flatland Guard is the name of a military company, recently raised in the town of Flatland, to serve their country as long as it has a foe. JOHN B. GERT was yesterday elected Captain.

Yesterday morning by Adams' Express, a box addressed to the Twenty-eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Union Camp, Virginia, went South, containing 410 Havelocks, donated by the ladies of Rev. Mr. MUNK's church, in East New-York, Rev. Mr. FRENCH's and Rev. Mr. WELSH's churches; ladies of the Church of the Redeemer, in Brooklyn also furnished 33 garments, 36 pairs of socks and 4 dozen of handkerchiefs, sent together with the above number of Havelocks.

Lieut. Richardson of the Navy—A Serious Charge Denied.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your morning's issue, headed "A Disloyal Officer," and reflecting somewhat severely upon the honor of Lieut. C. A. RICHARDSON, of the United States revenue cutter *Caleb Cushing*. Having had the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with him for a long time, I have no hesitation in asserting that the paragraph in question is a malicious and cowardly slander upon the reputation of one who is well known in the service as a gallant and honorable man, and one who would scorn to stoop to such base and traitorous conduct as the aforesaid article implies. If you will be kind enough to insert this note, until Lieut. RICHARDSON has an opportunity to speak for himself, you will much oblige, H.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 5.

News for our Absent Soldiers and Sailors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be pleased to inform the "Old Merchant," in your issue of Saturday last, that it will afford me great satisfaction to aid him and all others in his laudable wish to supply the urgent desire our absent defenders will have for information? To this end, instructions have been given to Lieut. B. J. MOELLER, United States Navy, agent of this office for the distribution of charts at New-York—No. 16 State-street, to dispatch by every vessel about to sail for any part of the Gulf, all packages of newspapers left with him for that purpose. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. M. GILLISS, Supt.

U. S. N. OBSERVATORY AND HYDROGRAPHICAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 3, 1861.

The Death of Senator Douglas in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 5.

The Common Council last night adopted appropriate resolutions of respect to the memory of Senator DOUGLAS.

A general order from Gov. ANDREW designates the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Infantry Regiments to go into camp of preparation for active service, when called for by the Government.

The First Boston Regiment only has been mustered into the service of the United States, and is expected to leave in a few days. It will be followed shortly by the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Regiments of Volunteers, who are anxiously waiting orders.

IN ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, Wednesday, June 5.

By orders of Brig.-Gen. VAN VALKENBURG, the flags at this dépôt floated at half-mast to-day in token of respect to the memory of Judge DOUGLAS. By the same order minute guns were fired from 12 to 1 o'clock.

The Cayuga Regiment leave for Washington at 9 A. M. to-morrow, *via* Harrisburgh.

The American Consul at Halifax.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 5.

The conduct of the American Consul at Halifax, N. S., has led to a public meeting of the Americans, who adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we feel mortified of the fact that we have an officer of the Government in our midst, who not only approves of the corruption and treason at home, and misrepresents and vilifies, not only the Republican Party, but the whole people of the North.

The State Inebriate Asylum.

BINGHAMPTON, Wednesday, June 5.

The following gentlemen were, this day, elected officers of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum for the ensuing year: Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, President; Hon. W. T. MCCOON, First Vice-President; Hon. JOSIAH B. WILLIAMS, Second Vice-President; JONATHAN H. RANSOM, Treasurer.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 5.

The New-Hampshire Legislature met to-day. HERMAN FOSTER, of Manchester, was chosen President of the Senate, and EDWARD A. ROLLINS, of Summersworth, Speaker of the House, both Republicans.

The Governor's Message will probably be delivered to-morrow.

Explosion.

HALIFAX, N. S., Wednesday, June 5.

An explosion has occurred in the Allison mines, killing three men and sixteen horses. This will not affect the supply of coal.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 5.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT lower, with fair milling inquiry; sales 37,000 bushels inferior to choice Milwaukee Club, at 90c.@95½c. CORN dull and no sales. WHISKY nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. *Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat. *Exports*—1,200 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Oats, and 7,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 5.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm; sales 4,000 bush. Red at $1 35@$1 36; White, $1 48. COFFEE—Rio, 11c.@12c. WHISKY dull at 16½c.@17c.

A HEARTLESS PERFORMANCE.—Quite an excitement was caused in Chicago, on Friday evening, by the fact becoming known that a tailor, named EDWARD ELY, had unbecomingly invaded the chamber where Senator DOUGLAS lay dying, and presented and pressed the payment of a bill of $9 50. J. S. NEWHOUSE, Esq., paid the bill, but a mob collected and threatened to break into Mr. ELY's store and take him out by violence. The Police had to interfere before the matter was quieted.

Among the brilliant new reputations of our times is that acquired by Dr. LIGHTHILL, who has added to the distinction our City has enjoyed in other departments of medical practice, an unrivaled reputation of the treatment of disorders and affections of the eye and ear. General report names him as not only successful in general practice in this class of disease, but as proving constantly his ability, in special instances, to master cases which have been given over by other physicians.—*Journal of Commerce.*

[Advertisement.]

English Carpets at low prices, displayed in ten spacious salesrooms of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. Buyers of Carpeting, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Table and Piano Covers can avail themselves of the opportunity, seldom offered.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Columbia, from Havana—S. A. Cohner, P. Barrish, Mrs. S. Phiney, Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. N. Pock, Mrs. O. Bosmayer and 2 sons, W. Rankin, Dr. Garnett, Calfalls, Capt. Barstow, E. Stable, Mrs. Roderim, L. Stable, S. Samage, V. Hera, C. Vernay, R. Menere, R. Arrisa and servant, Mr. Meyer, W. H. Post, J. G. Pastor, A. Kundan, P. S. Hara, J. Buchanan, Capt. Kilees, Miss M. Banker, A. Morell, Master S. W. Sevin, J. Keay, V. Soler, J. Bustancher, O'Kielly, L. Doyle, A. G. Lopes, J. Granse, R. Mayer, J. McDermot, J. S. Smith, H. Alimabo, M. Turnell, Geo. Haes'oo, J. J. Billeman, C. Seeken, J. Penk, W. A. Clark, H. S. Hatch, J. Adams, J. Hughes, N. Bouton, D. Fox, E. D. Roberts, J. Josen, J. Atteinabo, Jos. Riley, Mrs. K. A. Valerdi, F. W. Ferm, A. Sass, J. Campbell, W. M. Tuck, J. Newby, D. Scott, R. Elford, J. McLean, W. Scales, C. Curran, L. French, Joseph Birch.

JUNE 5—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Mrs. B. Smith, Mrs. Sarah Hayes, Mr. Hennings, French Hennings, Mr. Southwich and lady, J. Bonnodino, Dr. A. H. Gourrier, Carter Minodo, Hubert Trent, Alfred Davis, J. P. Davis, J. McKie, Charles Burrow, George P. Davison, Wm. Price, B. W. Jones, E. Lafourcade, D. P. Smith, Mrs. Glover, Mr. Walsh, Oliver Byrne.

JUNE 5—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—S. Barman, H. J. Bowes, Capt. Rutmann, Mr. Bleecker, Mr. Newton, Mr. Banwell, Rev. D. Teese, S. B. Lyons, B. O. Temple, S. Butler, T. Aschwald, Miss Gillis and child, G. W. Smith, Miss Parkerson, B. O. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Williams and family, F. Flas, S. P. Lemseen, Miss B. Fuller, Miss McBride, Master McBride, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood.

In bark Indian Belle, from Ponce, P. R.—J. W. Yates, lady, child and servant, Mrs. C. Robinson, Miss Sarah F. Jackson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 27 | Moon rises.. 2 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 6 08 | Gov. Island.. 6 57 | Hell Gate... 8 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 5.

Cleared.

Steamer Tacony, Ely, Philadelphia.

Ships Uncle Joe, Sewell, Bristol, Walsh & Co.; Prince of Wales, Morse, Havre, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Rattler, Alany, Havre, Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Barks Bogota, Kelly, Key West, Benner & Deake; Mariquita, (Br.,) Keenan, London, R. Smith & Son; M. E. Dunwich, Baker, Aspinwall, Simpson & Clapp; M. C. Dyer, Fickett, Marseilles, Moore & Henry; R. H. Gamill, Powell, Cadiz, Schmidt & Woodbery; E. Barss, Cooper, Bermuda, Turner & Lighbourn; Oravilla, Crocker, Bristol, Metcalf & Duncan.

Brigs H. Schaffer, Conrad, Gibraltar, Schmidt & Woodbery; Laura, Langthorne, St. Domingo, Brett, Son & Co.; F. Baldwin, Townly, Minitilan, Bromis, Smith & Co.; W. H. Townsend, (Br.,) Crosby, Cork, Edmiston Bros.

Schooners Ned McKee, Georgetown, E. S. Powell & Co.; Castilian, Bellatty, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; Jas. Gust, Norton, St. John, D. R. De Wolff; Hunter, Brown, Newburyport, Miller & Houghton; New Zealand, Forham, Pembroke, ——; W. R. Beebe, Crawford, Antwerp, ——; Nourmahal, Littlewood, St. John, A. Smithers & Co.

Sloop Gallant, King, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Coatzacoalcos, Babcock, Fort Monroe 29 hours, with passengers to M. O. Roberts. Bringing back 150 men of Col. Bartlett's Naval Brigade, sent home by Major Gen. Butler.

U. S. steam transport Stars and Stripes, Washington, D. C. 40 hours.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Off Moro Castle, passed brig Caroline E. Kelly, of New-York, bound in; 3d inst., lat. 31, lon. 79, signalized ship A. W. Bartlett, bound to Boston; same day, lat. 32 25, lon. 78 19, spoke Danish brig Thorwald, bound N.; off S. end of the Woodicoes passed a bark bound N., showing a red signal with a white letter T.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool May 25 via Queenstown 26th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Passed in the river, ships H. Shelton and Alba. May 27, at 3 P. M., lat. 51 59, lon. 14 53, passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence; June 4, 7 P. M., 280 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed ship James H. Keeler, bound W.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool May 22, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 22d passed ships Star of the West, Cumberland, Frank Pierce, Henry Clay, bound up channel. 29th, lat. 50 28, lon. 22 30, passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool; same day, passed brig Fort Mill, bound W.

Steamship Economist, (Br.,) Glasgow May 18, in ballast to Howland & Aspinwall. May 25, lat. 48 10, lon. 32 45, passed ship V. V. Moses, strg. E., lat. 45, lon. 50, several icebergs.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandever, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Bark D. Colden Murray, Lee, Rotterdam 40 ds., with mdse. to D. C. Murray. Saw large quantities of ice on the eastern edge of the Banks.

Bark Gazelle, (of New Haven,) Rhodes, Mayaguez, P. R., May 23, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New Haven. May 25, lat. 25 30, lon. 68 10, exchanged signals with bark Hyperion, bound N., and was in co. 4 ds.

Bark Liberty, Shaw, Palermo 47 ds., passed Gibraltar May 4, with fruit, &c., to Drater & Devlin. Has been 17 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Ceder, (Brem.,) Rohlfs, Bremen 45 ds., in ballast, and 218 passengers to Ruger & Bros. Saw large quantities of ice on the Banks.

Bark Indian Belle, Fenney, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Norman, for New-York.

Bark Lolwer, (Sweed.,) Moric, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to order.

Bark James Churchill, (of Frankfort,) Treat, Remedios 13 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark John Logan, (Br., of Maryport,) Graham, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to J. D. Phipps & Co.

Brig Guseppina, (Ital.,) Napoli, Palermo 46 ds., passed Gibraltar April 26, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Brig C. C. Billings, (of Bangor,) Cort, Crab Island May 16, with sugar, &c., to T. B. Sanford.

Brig Seafoam, Burnham, Fajardo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig Mauricio, (Dutch,) Schneider, Curacoa May 18, with divi divi, &c., to Donalds & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Two Boys, Halsey, Nuevitas 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to G. H. Brunson & Co.

Brig Princess Royal, Newbold, Bermuda 7 ds., with potatoes, &c., to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Venus, (Br., of Jersey,) Gruch, Rio Janeiro 57 ds., with coffee to John S. Thompson.

Schr. E. Kidder, Hansen, St. Jago Cuba, 24 ds., with sugar, &c., to D. C. Murray. No date, in Crooked Island passage, saw a bark painted brown from St. Jago for Swansea. May 14, off Cape Macey, spoke brig Franconia, hence for St. Jago.

Schr. W. A. Crocker, (of Dighton,) Endicott, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to M. Briggs & Co.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Curry, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Annegina, (Hol.,) Jorcker, Ciudad Bolivar 35 ds., with hides, &c., to order.

Schr. Granite State, Baillett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Chief, Cropper, Matanzas 9 ds., with fruit to J. B. Lindsey.

Schr. Volunteer, Brown, Port Ewen, with coal, for Newburyport.

Schr. New Zealand, Foren, Poughkeepsie, with iron, for Pembroke.

Schr. Castillian, Bellatty, Port Ewen, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Delaware, Jackson, Kennebunkport, Me., 7 ds., with pine wood.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Dening, Elizabethport, with coal, for New-Haven.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Peck, Elizabethport, with coal, for Stamford.

Schr. Tariff, Morrell, Elizabethport, with coal, for Stamford.

Schr. Pearl, Worthley, Elizabethport, with coal, for Red Bank.

Schr. William H. Rowe, Harrison, Rondout with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Roanoke, Paull, Elizabethport, with coal, for Taunton.

Schr. William Penn, Hulse, Elizabethport, with coal, for New Haven.

Schr. Mary and Eliza, Benjamin, Elizabethport, with coal, for New Haven.

Schr. Gov. Troup, Platt, Elizabethport, with coal, for Millford.

Schr. James H. Deputy, Smith, Port Ewen, with coal, for North Kingston.

Schr. Empire, Lovell, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. C. Hallock, Small, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Rosey, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. E. S. Doning, Thorne, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Mount Hope, Nickerson, Rockland 5 ds., lime.

Schr. Sarah L. Gibbs, Newark, for Boston.

Schr. Hendrick Hudson, Lincoln, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. J. M. Lane, Boole, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Cornelia, Bearse, Albany, with lumber, for Boston.

Schr. Gilbert Green, Weaver, Lynn, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fly, Cheerman, Nantucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham 3 ds., with nails.

Schr. New Regulus, Ball, Providence, for Port Ewen.

Schr. C. R. Vickery, Babbitt, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Hunter, Rackett, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Sterling, Sill, New-Haven 2 ds.

Sloop Oliver Ames, French, Woodbridge, for Taunton.

Sloop Mary Dallas, Rackett, Orient 2 ds.

SAILED—Steamship Persia, for Liverpool, and passed the Bar at 6:10 P. M.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 5—Arr. ship E. Creighton, from Liverpool. Below—Ship North Atlantic, Calcutta.

Miscellaneous.

BUFFALO, June 3.—The schr. Nicaragua, with a cargo of 13,400 bushels of wheat, bound from Milwaukee to Oswego, is ashore about 9 miles W. of Port Colborne, Lake Erie. She is full of water. A steamtug, with pumps and lighters, have gone to her assistance.

Spoken, &c.

Empress—Br. ship, from Savannah for Liverpool, 2d inst., lat. 34 20, lon. 73.

Fortune—whaling bark, of and for New-London, from ——, June 3, lat. 37 20, lon. 70 30.

New-York—ship, hence for Havre, May 30, lat. 42, lon. 69 10.

R. G. W. Dodge—bark, of Bluehill, hence, bound S., June 3, lat. 38 40, lon. 73 50.

By pilot boat Washington, No. 4—June 1, 35 miles S. S. E. from the Highlands, Nor. brig Jarlen, Olsen, 65 ds. from Newcastle, Eng., with a cargo of coal, bound to Philadelphia. The captain had been confined to his bed since the vessel had crossed the Banks of Newfoundland.

By pilot boat W. H. Aspinwall, No. 21—2d inst., lon. 67 30, ship Flora McDonald, from Havre for Baltimore; same day, Bremen ship Albert, from Bremen, for Baltimore; also bark Antioch, from Shields for New-Haven.

Foreign Ports.

At Remedios, May 23, barks John Carver, for Cork; Mustang, for Boston in 9 ds.; Welkin, for London, &c.; brig Mary Alvina, for New-York, do.; schr. Henry Houton, for Boston in 8 ds.; Lydia B. Cowperthwait, Rogers, from Cardiff, just arr.

At Ponce, P. R., May 20, brig A. J. W. Applegarth, for Philadelphia.

At Fajardo, May 23, brig Alfred, for Falmouth, for orders.

At Nuevitas, May 22, schr. W. H. Sergeant, hence, arr. 20th.

At Ciudad Bolivar, May 1, bark Mercy Ellen, for New-York, ldg.

At Mayaguez, P. R., May 23, bark Leland, Ross, for Boston, ldg.; schr. H. N. Barnes, disch.

Flagstaff for Sale Cheap, Thirty Feet Long and good as new. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Splendid Sale by Auction.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will commence their grand sale of furniture, and almost every description of furnishing and fancy articles THIS DAY, at Nos. 562 and 564 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, at 10½ o'clock, and continue FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.

Dr. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS, for the radical cure of Rupture and his improved instruments for Varicocele and Enlarged Veins, No. 2 Astor-House, Barclay st.

Flags! Flags!! Flags!!

At JOHN N. STEARNS, No. 60 Cedar st., Nearly opposite the Post-office.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Military Shoulder-Brace.

A superior article, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House), Manufacturers of Supporters, Belts and Bands.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents—Black or Brown.—Best in use. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists. Inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay st.

Grover & Baker's

Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For family and manufacturing use, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,

DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.

The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BARTLETT—HUBBELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 4, at the residence of President Webster, by Rev. P. H. Fowler, D. D., Hon. HOMER BARTLETT, of Boston, to Mrs. LOUISA HUBBELL, daughter of the late Wm. Fowler, of Albany.

BIRD—HOGE.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 4, by Rev. Wm. Bannard, Dr. JAMES R. BIRD to MARIE L. HOGE, youngest daughter of T. S. Hoge, all of this City.

MORAN—MCINTYRE.—In this City on Monday, June 3, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. McCartee, JAMES P. MORAN to Miss LAURA MCINTYRE, daughter of John McIntyre, of this City.

TOTTEN—MCKILLOP.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, June 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Porter, G. J. TOTTEN to MARY E. MCKILLOP, both of Brooklyn, E. D.

WILLIAMSON—WILLITS.—At Westbury, L. I., on Tuesday, 6th month, 4th, after the manner of the Society of Friends, WM. R. WILLIAMSON of New-York, and RACHEL H. WILLITS, of Westbury, L. I.

EDWARDS—JAY.—In Rye, Westchester County, on Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. Dr. White, Rector of Christ Church, JONATHAN EDWARDS, of this City, to MARY JAY, daughter of Dr. John E. Jay, of the former place.

LYON—PESHINE.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, June 4, at Trinity Church, by Rev. R. W. Harris, D. D., of Astoria, SILVANUS LYON, of New-York, to ADELE C. PESHINE, daughter of John Peshine.

DAVIES—BURRITT.—In Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, June 4, by Rev. Samuel Buel, WILLIAM A. DAVIES to FRANCES M., daughter of the late Josiah Burritt.

DIED.

BOSWORTH.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 5, MARY ALICE, infant daughter of H. S. and Juliet Ada Bosworth, aged 1 year, 1 month and 11 days.

The friends of the family, and of Edmund E. Dean, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Susan Dean, No. 312 West 22d-st., on Friday, June 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WINES.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 5, SALEM WINES, aged 73 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, June 7, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 84 Monroe st.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 5, Mrs. ANNE, widow of the late Benjamin Taylor, aged 73 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Mark's Church, on Friday, June 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

EMBREE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 3, after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH LOUISA, wife of Augustus Embree, in the 41st year of her age.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

HOFFMAN.—On Wednesday, June 5, suddenly, LINDLEY M. HOFFMAN, in the 68th year of his age.

Notice of his funeral will be hereafter given.

CLARKE.—On Tuesday, June 4, SARAH VIRGINIA CLARKE, daughter of James and Sarah A. Clarke, aged 3 years, 6 months and 18 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 6th inst., from the residence of her parents, No. 134 Laurens-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LUDLOW.—At Greenport, near Hudson, Columbia County, on Monday, June 3, MARY LIVINGSTON, wife of Robert M. Ludlow, and youngest daughter of the late Robert Fulton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, June 6, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 317.—June 5, 1861.

53, 67, 73, 58, 63, 65, 72, 54, 14, 36, 26, 55, 75.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 318.—June 5, 1861.

34, 47, 10, 15, 67, 3, 39, 45, 12, 76, 66, 37, 59, 26.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK are invited to attend

A PUBLIC MEETING,

At COOPER INSTITUTE, THURSDAY EV'NG, June 6, under the auspices of the N. Y. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, To consider and provide for THE RELIGIOUS WANTS OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

ADDRESSES BY

Rev. Dr. TYNG,
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Esq.,
Rev. Professor HITCHCOCK.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., will preside.

THE PUPILS OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND have kindly volunteered to furnish appropriate music.

ADMISSION FREE,
NO POSTPONEMENT.

GILES B. NASH,
FRANK W. BALLARD,
STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,
Committee.

CLOTHING.

ABBOTT & RATHBUN, successors to ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 507 BROADWAY, offer for sale a large stock of well made Summer Clothing, for men and boys. Clothing made to order, as usual.

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M. G. RATHBUN.

GAS FIXTURES, &c.

STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway, Offers for sale, at reduced prices, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES, FRENCH BRONZES, DIRECT IMPORTATION, Consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.

PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING Attended to, as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

VOL. XII. OF THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, PUBLISH THIS DAY: VOLUME XII. OF THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA. Edited by GEO. RIPLEY and CHAS. A. DANA. To be completed in 16 volumes. Price in Cloth, $3; Sheep, $3 50; Half Morocco, $4; Half Russia, $4 50.

The XIIth Volume of the NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA contains among others, the following articles:

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MUSIC—By W. H. Fry, New York.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—By Levi Reuben, M. D.
NATURALIZATION—By Hon. Chas. P. Daly, New-York.
NAVIGATION—By Capt. Chas. H. Davis, U. S. N.
NEW-GRANADA—By Don Rafael Pombo.
NEW-ORLEANS—By W. T. Walthall, Spring Hill, Ala.
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Among the living characters of whom Biographies are given, are:

Murdock (James E.,) Muspratt (James S.,) Neal (John,) Nesselrode (Count,) Newcastle (Duke of,) Newman (John Henry,) Nightingale (Florence,) Noel (Rev. Baptist A.,) Norton (Caroline E. S.,) O'Donnell (Marshal,) Oliphant (Laurence,) Olmsted (Frederick Law,) Omer Pasha, Osgood (Samuel, D.D.,) Overbeck (Frederick,) Owen (Robert Dale,) Paez (José Antonio,) Pakington (Sir John,) Palmerston (Lord,) Pardoe, (Julia,) Park (Edwards A.)

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TIMELY WARNING.—EVERY MOTHER should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is sold everywhere, at 25 cents a bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY

That MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium. Sold everywhere, 25 cents per bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

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Mrs. WINSLOW, an old and experienced nurse, has devoted herself for more than thirty years exclusively to the care of children. She has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which we believe a most invaluable preparation, not only for children teething, but in all cases of Dysentery or Diarrhœa. We speak of what we know, when we say this SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a perfect charm in the above cases. We have witnessed the most satisfactory and pleasing results from the use of it, upon suffering infants and children, in a great variety of cases. It gives universal satisfaction, is perfectly safe for the feeblest infant, and pleasant to the taste. We sincerely believe the mother who has a child suffering from any of the above complaints, and neglects to provide this medicine for its relief and cure, is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world best calculated to give it rest, and restore it to health.

MRS. WINSLOW Vs CRYING CHILDREN.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

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WILLIAMS' SHELTER-TENT

Will preserve the health and save the lives of thousands of our brave soldiers. Each soldier can carry his own tent, for it weighs, all complete, only two pounds eight ounces, and occupies less than one half the space of a common blanket; is a perfect protection from dew and rain, and can be pitched in less than one minute.

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Soyer's Patent Camp Stove, the most complete and compact in use; Parr's Patent Camp Chest and Canteen; the Patent Army Stove, for three or four persons, very light and compact, with table furniture complete. A full assortment and a stock on hand of Camp Baskets and Chest Canteens, Camp Kettles and Pans, Cots, Stools &c.; Pans, Plates, Spoons, Knives and Forks, complete, with strap, at wholesale prices.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT VOLUNTEER CAVALRY, PALACE GARDEN, 14th-st., near 6th-av.

A FULL MEETING OF MEMBERS IS REQUESTED this THURSDAY, June 6, at 7½ P. M., by order of Board of Officers. R. H. LEE, Secretary.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—HAMMOCKS AND wagon covers made to order, by THOS. A. GERRY, No. 43 South-st.

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BROWNELL, THE AVENGER.
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It will drive all kinds of insects and vermin from every description of vegetation, and is simple and easy to use, and furnished so cheap that every one can afford to use it freely. Price, 1 lb. 25 cents, 3-lb. boxes 50 cents, 8-lb. boxes $1. Address or apply to J. G. WELLS, Corner Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York.

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AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable private waiter (Protestant,) accustomed to all the duties of a first-class family; makes ice-cream and other fancy ices in a superior manner; can be highly recommended for sobriety and integrity of character by his present employer. Address No. 177 5th av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, carriage, and harness, and is a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging and of a peaceable disposition; has the best of City reference. Address M. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, with the best City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to cut and fit children's dresses; will assist in chamberwork; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen until suited, at No. 152 7th-av., near 21st st.

FLAG-RAISING.—THE NATIONAL FLAG WILL be raised on the Methodist Episcopal Church in 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD and others.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED middle-aged English woman wants a situation as child's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant, and bring it up by hand. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 243 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

KINDLING WOOD—OAK AND PINE, AT 22 cents for 10 or more boxes. Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

THE NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 19, THURSDAY EVENING, June 6, 1861, at 7½ o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 233 1st-av., 3d floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress, and will be found willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 7th-av., first floor, up stairs, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do up ladies' muslin in the best style; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front basement. Has good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamberwork or the general housework in a private family. Call at No. 42 Main-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, and understands French fluting; the best of City reference given from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 136 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, by a young woman. Good City reference. No objection to the country. Call at No. 43 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can be well recommended from her last place. Call, for two days, at 255 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid, or to do sewing, by a respectable young girl. Apply at No. 686 Washington-st., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable colored girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or seamstress, or to travel with a lady. Apply at 13 Cornelia-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call at No. 20 East 16th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and seamstress; is an excellent hand with children's hair; has nine years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 33 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and thorough waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 120 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; is a very good sewer; can give the best City references. Call for two days at No. 245 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 193 East 12th-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; has lived 7 years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 350 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing, good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 147 West 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of children; no objection to go to the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 193 East 13th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, BY an American girl, a situation to take care of children and do chamberwork or plain sewing; she is good tempered and obliging; no objections to go to the country; wages not so much an object as a good situation; best of City reference. Apply or address No. 137 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation in a private family as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give every satisfaction as to her capability; can do all kinds of cooking, baking, fancy desserts, &c.; also, a young woman to do light chamberwork; is a good seamstress and waitress; both can give over two years' references. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as first-class cook, thoroughly understanding her business in all its branches; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; will assist in the washing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches, in meats, soups, pastry, bread and cake, jelly and all kinds of cream; also understands the management of milk and butter; has no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all branches of cooking, such as ice-cream, jellies, soups and game, desserts of all kinds, also bread and biscuit, in the best manner; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for three days, at No. 1 Union-court, University-place, second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable young woman, as cook; is an excellent cook, and has no objections to go to the country for the Summer; would assist with the washing if required; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST RELIABLE woman, (with six years' City reference,) a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist at washing and ironing; no objections to country. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor over the grocery, for two days.

AS COOK.—A NICE PROTESTANT GIRL, AGED 24, wants a situation as first-class cook; she understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references as to character and qualifications. Also a good plain cook wants a situation. Apply at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a respectable private family; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and is an excellent baker; best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she lived 9 years. Call, for two days, at No. 126 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of meats and soups, desserts, and an experienced baker; also, is a good laundress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 101 7th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family as cook, by a respectable Scotch woman, who has a thorough knowledge of her business; has no objections to assist in the washing; is a good baker of bread; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A WOman who thoroughly understands cooking, all kinds of soups, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts; can give the best of City reference; has lived five years in one place. Apply in the drug-store, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; can do all kinds of plain cooking; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 192 East 12th-st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable girl as cook in a quiet private family; understands baking bread and all kinds of desserts; no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 212 East 13th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WISHES A situation; is willing to assist in the washing; would go a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT GERman woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; can give best of references. Call at No. 23 East 28th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; makes soups and desserts of all kinds, &c. Best of City references. Apply at No. 6 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, who has six years' City reference from her last place, a situation as cook and laundress, or regular cook, in a private family; wages $8; City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, as thorough cook; also, a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with washing; no objections to the country. Call at their present employer's, No. 90 Clinton-place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, IN A REspectable private family as first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is capable to take entire charge of a respectable kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 173 West 46th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; is a good cook and understands her business in all its branches; willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best of references. Apply at No. 134 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who can give the best testimonials as to capacity and character. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 103 Waverley-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable girls—one as cook, who thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking, and is an excellent baker; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 37 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, a situation as plain cook or chambermaid, and to assist with the washing; a family going to the country for the Summer or permanently residing there, preferred; the best of reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., Room No. 21.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, by a German Protestant young woman, with the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHes a situation as plain cook, and make herself useful; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days, at No. 222 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family, by a respectable Protestant woman. She has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived several years. Apply at No. 345 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; would wish to engage in a private family; can produce the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., top floor, over the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, in a private family, as cook; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands care of milk and butter; willing to go to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 42d-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two young women, situations; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress or chamberwork and fine washing; both fully understand their business; best of City reference can be given; no objections to the country. Call at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., rear, first floor.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman fully competent to fill either situation, and has the best of City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No 118 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days, first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—An active young woman wishes either of the above situations; makes good bread, biscuit, cake, pies, &c.; is a good washer and ironer; understands milk and butter thoroughly; is strictly honest and willing and obliging; best reference; no objection to any part of the country; wages $5 to $6 a month. Can be seen at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a first rate cook and good washer and ironer; has five years' City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 112 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; also a good baker; has best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 194 East 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with excellent reference, wishes a situation in the country to cook, wash and iron; is also a good chambermaid, nurse and plain sewer; is of a kind and obliging disposition and very fond of children. Call at No. 444 Broadway, up stairs, near Canal st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant woman wants a situation in a private family as cook, washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; makes good bread and biscuit; no objection to country. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 Mulberry st., in the rear.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted by a respectable young woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can give best City references. Call at No. 184 7th av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a competent young girl, as cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 18 Bedford-av., Williamsburgh.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation; is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron very well; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. [illegible] Bond-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or do general housework; no objection to go to the country; can be seen for two days at No. 76 Morton-st.; best City references.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman, with good City reference. Apply at No. 85 West 19th st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A MOST COMPEtent young woman, with two years' City reference from her last place, wishes the above situation; is a good baker of bread, biscuit and cake; makes all kinds of pastry, jellies, soups, meats, and game; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly. Present employer can be seen. No objection to any part of the country. Inquire at No 820 Broadway, near 12th st., hall door, for two days. Wages $9 or $10 per month.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A RESPECTAble woman desires to obtain a situation; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches—French, English and American; is a first-rate pastry cook and bread baker; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 145 6th-av., in the store.

AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—A REspectable colored woman, who will be found thoroughly competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country—any distance; can do all kinds of cooking after the English, French and American styles; no objection to assist in washing; is neat and economical in her kitchen. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant German girl, with good City references, desires a situation, in City or country; will be found an excellent chambermaid and good waitress; no objection to housework, as she can cook and bake bread and pies, &c.; high wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY IN the City or country, desirous of engaging a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic, either for cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit the times, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a young woman of industrious and cleanly habits, a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook and baker; also an excellent laundress; has the very best of City reference for honesty and capability. Call for two days at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted, by a middle aged woman to assist in general housework; is a good washer and ironer, good references can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 661 8th-av., between 46th and 47th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl desires a situation in a small private family to do general housework. Call at or address No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a German girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 510 Broome-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable young woman, to do housework, washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 28 11th-st., corner 3d-av., over the grocery-store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 312 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SCOTCH YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a small family to do housework. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 244 West 36th-st., near 9th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID OR TO DO CHAMBERWORK AND WAITING.—A situation is wanted by a young girl; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply No. 101½ 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable English woman, as housekeeper to a lady or gentleman; is a first-class cook, and will be useful in any kind of light work. Call, all the week, at No. 146 West 18th st., between 6th and 7th-avs., first floor.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; operates on the sewing machine; has the best of City reference. Also, by two sisters; one as first rate laundress; the other as waitress and chambermaid; no objections to a short distance in the country. All have the best of City reference. Apply at No. 211 7th-av., near 24th-st., for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a competent person, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, hair-dressing and doing up ladies' fine muslins; would have no objections to travel with a lady; has reliable references. Call at or address No. 36 West 13th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; has no objection to the care of grown children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 West 25th-st., second floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant young woman who has lived in the above capacity, desires a situation; has no objection to travel or mind one or two grown children. Can be seen for two days at No. 246 West 18th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a respectable Scotch woman as first class laundress in a private family; understands mangling and fluting; willing to make herself generally useful; no objections to a short distance in the country. References from first-class families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A MOST RESPECTABLE young woman, with six years' City reference from her last place, wishes the above situation; is an excellent laundress; gets up gentlemen's shirts in first-class style; also, ladies' muslins and dresses most beautiful; her present employer can be seen; no objections to the country; wishes a steady place. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as first-class laundress; understands fluting; or would go as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go a short distance in the country; first-class references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 332 1st-av., between 19th and 20th-sts., second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as laundress; no objection to do chamberwork if required; is a good washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Apply at No 131 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; understands French fluting; is an excellent chambermaid; no objections to the country; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place, for two days.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INTELLIGENT American, desires to obtain a situation in the capacity of housekeeper, saleswoman or general seamstress; understands the care and instruction of children; would be otherwise useful where a desirable home could be obtained; salary no object; would leave the City. Address Miss EGBERT, No. 430 Grand-st., stating where to be seen, for one week.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or light chamberwork and care children; she can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has lived 10 years as nurse; the best of City reference. Call at No. 312 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse, who has been accustomed to all kinds of sickness for many years, offers her services to persons suffering from any disease. The best of reference given. Apply at Mrs. TUOMEY'S, No. 561 3d-av., corner of 39th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or would take care of an invalid lady or gentleman; no objections to the country. Call at No. 85 Laurens-st., from 10 to 6 o'clock. Best of City reference.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse; can work well with her needle, and has the best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 376 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant, or would wait on an elderly or invalid lady; the best City reference from her present employer's, No. 16 West 11th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable English woman, in the above capacity; is fully competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or growing children. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 279 6th av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable Scotch girl as nurse and to do sewing; would be willing to go into the country for the summer. Call at 1426 Broadway, between 40th and 41st-sts., for two days.

AS NURSE—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, by two young women, situations; one as nurse and seamstress, can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can cut and fit children's clothes; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; no objections to mind children; the best of City references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation as nurse and to do light chamberwork by a respectable Protestant woman, who has lived two years in her last place, either in the City or Yonkers, Yonkers preferred; also, a situation for a respectable Protestant woman, who has lived six years in her last place, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Address Box No. 304 Yonkers Post-office, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by an experienced and competent infant's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth; has lived in the first families in the City; would go in the country for the Summer. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 64 West Washington place, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing; no objection to go to the country with a family for the Summer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 90 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable American young woman a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid in a hotel; no objection to the country; best of City reference given. Call at No 3 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as nurse or seamstress, or to wait on a lady; has no objection to go in the country. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 81 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant woman; good references given; would prefer the country. Call for two days at No. 119 East 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable middle aged woman to take charge of a baby from its birth, or grown up children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country for the Summer; good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 257 7th av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as children's nurse and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and fine washing; lived three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days, at her last employer's, No. 48 West 20th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS of procuring a situation as infant's nurse for an experienced and very reliable Protestant woman; she is a good plain seamstress and is very fond of children. Apply for two days at No. 58 West 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress and to assist in chamberwork or as seamstress and to see to children; understands all kind of family sewing, and is an excellent tailoress; no objection to go in the country; good City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 109 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress wishes to engage in a small family to do housework and sew in a plain family; has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 67 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., in the store. Would go out by the day to sew at [illegible] cents.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes to go out by the day, to sew, for two or three weeks, or would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; can make ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; works very neatly. Apply at No. 360 2d av., near 23d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—SITUAtion wanted, by an experienced person as seamstress and nurse, or as chambermaid, or to wait on an invalid lady; has good City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, front room, rear building.

AS WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman, who thoroughly understands her business, wishes a situation as waitress, or would take chamberwork and plain sewing; best City reference as to capability and character. Apply at No. 167 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant young girl wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid and seamstress. No objection to the country. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th st., in fancy store.

AS WAITRESS OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation as waitress or to do plain sewing. Has good reference. Apply at No. 93 East 16th-st., first floor.

CALIFORNIA.—A WIDOW LADY, OF GOOD address, aged 3[illegible] years, would accept a situation in any capacity in the next steamer; understands housekeeping in every department; an experienced nurse and first-class seamstress; could render her services valuable; the highest testimonials as regards character and capability. Address Mrs. E. G., Box No. 150 Times Office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom and steady driver; is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City reference from his former and last employer. Address L. D., Box No. 201 Times Office, and it will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man, a situation as coachman; is a good and careful driver; understands his business perfectly; can produce the very best of reference from his last employer. Call at or address No. 159 West 30th-st., for two days. Has no objection to go in the country.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A single man in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business, is strictly temperate; highest recommendations given; is obliging. Call or address R. P., at Chs. Waters' No 840 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE PROTESTANT man, with good City reference, wants a situation as coachman either in the City or country. A note addressed to A. B. M., Box No. 219 Times Office, will be punctually attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, who understands his business in all its branches; would prefer the country. Apply at Wm. Hall's Sons, No. 220 Front st., his present employers, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a steady man, a situation as above; thoroughly understands his business; has lived three years in his last place; has left in consequence of his employer giving up his country seat; can be highly recommended. Address a note to T. M., Box 210 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant Scotchman, a situation as coachman and groom; has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has lived with some of the first families in the country; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th av., near 12th st., or address J. B., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED. A situation by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, who has lived with some of the most respectable families in Europe; is willing to make himself generally useful; the best of reference given. Address M. M., Box No. 203 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man wishes a situation with a doctor or in a private family to take care of horses and drive, in the City or country; willing to make himself useful in any way; the best of reference. Call or address Mr. LANDEN, saddler, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; he fully understands his business. Address COACHMAN, corner of 29th-st. and Broadway, in the drug-store.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young man, a situation as coachman or groom; understands the care of horses and can drive; no objection to go in the country. Call or address, basement, No. 98 East 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom in a gentleman's family, by a young man who has the best of City references. Wages $15 per month. Address, for two days, E. F., Box No. 204 Times Office.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A young man and his sister, lately landed, wish situations; the man is stout and active; understands the care of horses and farming generally; the girl is a good houseworker and good dairymaid; will go at moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs, near Canal-st.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a young man; understands care of horses and cattle; best of reference given. Address A. M., Box No. 204 Times Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A YOUNG Scotchman, with the best of City references, either in the City or country; is thoroughly acquainted with driving in the City, and general farm-work. Address J. MANSON, Box No. 204 Times Office.

TO WORK ON A FARM.—WANTED, BY A respectable young man, a situation to work on a farm, or take care of horses and make himself useful; is not afraid of work. Address, for two days, J. D., Box No. 198 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and would take care of a horse and cow if required, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce good references. Address E. N., Box No. 220 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS A situation as gardener; understands his business in all its departments well; can show satisfactory recommendations. Address M. H., No. 15 John-st., at seedstore, or Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman by a steady man, who understands his business in both branches; would be willing to make himself generally useful; can be recommended by his last employer, where he has lived three years. Address a note to T. M., Box No. 210 Times Office, until engaged.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation, as gardener and coachman, by a man that understands his business in both branches, and laying out of new places; can be highly recommended from his employer's; has 14 years' experience in this country; will make himself generally useful. Can be seen by addressing a note to M. D., Box 210 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and farmer; understands his business thoroughly in both departments, and has lived in respectable places, and can give satisfactory reference for ability and conduct. Address J. N., farmer, Box No. 212 Times Office.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man, a situation as groom; perfectly understands the care of horses; would have no objection to take care of a cow and do plain gardening on a small country seat; has good City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st. Address T. T.

AS GROOM AND GARDENER.—A YOUNG man, aged 24, wants a situation as stable man; can drive occasionally and work on a garden. Address E. K., Box No. 213 Times Office.

AS JANITOR.—WANTED, BY A SOBER, INdustrious young married man, a situation as janitor to take care of a building, offices, &c., who understands his business truly; can give the best of City reference from his employer. Address JANITOR, Box No. 125 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family by a single young man and first-class waiter; is very handy about a house; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety, and good temper; country no objection; is not afraid of work. Address, for 3 days, JAMES, in the drug-store, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A STEADY faithful man, a situation as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference from his last place; no objections to go in the country. Can be seen at the Society Library, basement door, University place, between 12th and 13th sts. Can be seen until engaged.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family as waiter, by a single steady young man, either in City or country; the best of reference from his last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Address, for two days, J. M. C., at No. 811 Broadway, Corwin's grocery-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family by a young Frenchman; he thoroughly understands his business, and has the best City reference from his present employer; no objection to go to the country or traveling. Call at No 61 Lafayette-place.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH TEN YEARS' BUSiness experience in this City, wishes a situation at a moderate salary, in some established house. After a few months, everything being mutually satisfactory, he will purchase an interest to the amount of $5,000; would not object to going West. Address T. WALLACE, Box No. 3,189 New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A STEADY, ACTIVE and intelligent man, of undoubted character, who can devote four or five hours a day to the work required to be done, will hear of employment, which his attention may render permanent, by applying in his own writing, with name, address and references, to Box No. 2,249 Post-office New-York.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A SHIPping office. 3 porters for wholesale stores. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE, with a fresh breast of milk, to take charge of an infant two months old; the best City references are required. Apply at No. 22 East 16th-st., between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

TO TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN, &c.—Wanted, a respectable Protestant woman to take care of children and assist in the housework of a small family; none but those with best references as to character and capability need apply to W., Box No. 137 Times Office.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 Times Office.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 263 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLES have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—GOTTSCHALK, LITZ, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the dépôt: $45, $60, $100, $160, $185, $225, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 263 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

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IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT
IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4.
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AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.
The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of
ONE DOLLAR.
Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 192½ Varick-st., New-York.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORgans, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
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Nos. 481 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class, for sale, to let, or sold on installments on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, from $175 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ octaves, $150; 7 octaves, $175 to $240. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS.—M. WALKER, No. 167 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn. New and second hand Pianos for sale and to hire at reduced prices.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM, OF from 100 to 500 acres of good land, unincumbered, first-class modern improvements, out-buildings, fruit, &c., for which one of the best houses in Brooklyn will be given in part pay; the balance will be paid in good stocks and cash. Address Mr. JONES, Box No. 2,716 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED, A PLACE IN THE VICINITY of New-York, with three to ten acres of good land, plenty of fruit and good soft water; want a good house on it, suitable for a water-cure, with ten to twenty rooms; would prefer the Hudson River, below Poughkeepsie. Address, stating lowest cash price, R. FANCHER, Box No. 4,685 New-York Post-office.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, HAVING good furniture, would like to meet with a party having an unoccupied house in a good location, with a view of furnishing to let, in New-York or Brooklyn. For further particulars. Call at No. 41 4th-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—In and near the village of Madison, Morris County, N. J., several very good farms from 20 up to 230 acres; these are very valuable farms. Also, several very beautiful country seats. All these places abound in fruit of all kinds; also, one farm of 116 acres, with a new flouring mill on a never-failing stream of water, and in a place that can be constantly employed in customer business. Also, several village houses and lots immediately within the village. Also, for rent, a large house, 12 rooms, with barn, carriage-house, stables, ice-house, and a large garden and grounds, will be rented low for the Summer, or the year. One beautiful little farm of 40 acres, within 10 minutes walk of the dépôt; good land; good house and out buildings; abounds in fruit of all kinds; beautiful shaded lawn of trees around the house, well worthy the notice of any gentleman who is desirous of a beautiful country place. Inquire of H. J. HUNTING, No. 15 John-st., New-York, or of S. D. HUNTING, Madison, Waverly House.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE R. KEYS.

FRINK'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLECTORS—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store; liberal discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 360 Worth-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about [illegible] acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

FOR SALE.—NORTH RIVER ON THE EAST bank of the Hudson, in Dutchess Co., a valuable and most desirable country seat and 174 acres of land beautifully wooded, well improved, and in every way most desirable for a residence; terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st., or FRANCIS H. GARRETTSON, Att'y &c., Bank of N. Y. Building, No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, MORRIS CO., N. J., a new and desirable two-story house, neatly finished, with two acres of land, within three minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad dépôt. For particulars address A. M. TREADWELL, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE OR LET—Containing 24 acres, with modern cottage and plenty of out-buildings. Price, $3,000, will be leased for $300, and 200 loads of manure will be furnished without charge; to let for $150 this season, or until April. Inquire of J. McNILAWS, North Oyster Bay.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND STABLE AND ABOUT five acres of ground, pleasantly situated on the post-road from New-York to Albany, about one mile south of the railroad dépôt and steamboat landing at Hastings. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 32 Beekman-place, (West 23d-st., near 9th av.)

TO LET—A COUNTRY PLACE AT PIERMONT, partially furnished, with about three acres of land attached. The house is pleasantly situated, commanding an extensive river and inland view, and readily accessible by railroad and steamboat. Apply to W. A. SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS country residence on the banks of the Hudson, at Tubby Hook. Inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or of JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—4 FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.—The owner of a new and modern house, No. 1 24 Broadway, near 35th-st., has furnished the same with reference to the accommodation of genteel families, who may desire to lessen the cares of housekeeping, by having their rooms on one floor, and commu[illegible]. The first floor is adapted to a professional residence. The drawing-room floor has five rooms and kitchen; the second and third stories have the same accommodations. Apply to Housekeeper on the premises.

TO LET.—THE NEW HOUSE AND STORE, SITuated on the northwest corner of 29th st. and 4th-av., containing all the modern improvements, with an elegant basement suitable for a restaurant. A hatter or dry goods preferred for the store. Rent reasonable. Apply to C. SCHUMANN, No. 3[illegible]2 West 19th-st.

TO LET—AT HOBOKEN, WITHIN ONE MINUTE'S walk of the ferry, a large three-story dwelling-house, in first-rate order, with gas, bath range, &c., complete. Will be let at a low rent to a good tenant. Apply to J. M. BOARD, No. 84 Washington-st., Hoboken.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 27 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET.—FOR THE SUMMER OR YEAR, A MOST desirable house in Audubon Park, 152d st., dépôt Hudson River Railroad. Apply at No. 183 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

TO LET FOR THE SEASON.—A NEW FURnished house, with commodious stable, fruit and vegetable garden, all in the most complete order. The place is on Long Island Sound, grounds extending to the water of a clear rocky shore, free from musquetoes, and perfectly healthy; distant one hour from New-York by New-Haven Railroad—communicate ten times a day with the City. Excellent bathing, fishing and boating facilities. To be let to a private family only. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR FOUR OR SIX months, a house containing 12 rooms, in the Village of Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass. There is a barn and carriage-house attached, with stabling for three horses. The grounds comprise 1½ acres, with fruit, vegetables, &c. The premises are within five minutes' walk of the dépôt and all the business part of the village. For further particulars apply to WM. STANLEY, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, Dispatch Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story brown-stone, first-class with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 50th-st.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED, A BEAUTIFUL RESidence on Clinton-av., Brooklyn, with eight lots, containing fruit trees, strawberry beds, flowers, garden vegetables, &c. Will be rented, to a small, genteel family, for one or two years. Apply, Clinton-av., second house north of DeKalb-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—A cottage, two-story, attic, basement and cellar, genteelly furnished, will be let until the 1st of May next, or longer, and rent taken in board if desired; location high and very desirable. Inquire at No. 75 Fort Greene-place. References required.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 152D-ST.—A fine cottage house having 9 rooms, well furnished, together with a large vegetable garden, carriage-house, stable, &c.; within three minutes' walk of the dépôt. Apply at No 43 John-st.

STATEN ISLAND.—A NICELY-FURNISHED cottage in Richmond-st., between the first and second landings, about seven minutes' walk from either, can be let till Oct. 1, by applying to F. W. CHRISTERN, No. 763 Broadway.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 58 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size 20x45; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th st.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. The second quarter of the current term commences JUNE 6. For catalogues, address REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTYseventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 60 East 28th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—A YOUNG lady desires a situation as governess or teacher in a private school; teaches the higher English branches, (including mathematics,) Latin, French, music and painting. California or Canada preferred. Best of references given. Address, for two weeks, S. C. M., Brooklyn Post-office, Long Island.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—WANTED, BY A French lady, a situation as instructress in a private family or institution; can teach French, German and Italian, drawing and painting in oil, and coloring photographs; is willing to go to the country; salary not so much an object; references given. Address, stating terms, Mrs. C. L. F., Box No. 189 Times Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIence in tuition, desires an engagement as teacher either in a school or family; is willing to devote her whole time, and can give good references; country preferred. Address, for one week, Miss ROGERS, Station C, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, lately arrived from Germany, wishes a situation to take care of children; she is capable to give lessons in French and German language, and to teach music on the piano. Call at No. 326 1st-av., Room No. 2, for three days.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FINE LARGE dwelling-house, recently built, together with two and one-half acres of land, well stocked with fruit of all kinds, and an abundance of shrubbery. Situated in New-Jersey, on the river Kill von Kull, eight miles, and thirty minutes' time from New-York. Connection by steamboat every hour. Inquire of RUFUS STORY, No. 1 Front-st., or Bergen Point, N. J.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY, ATtic, basement and sub cellar brick house, situated on the best block in Carlton-av., Brooklyn. For full particulars, address BOSTWICK, Box No. 2,716 Post-office.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
CURE SICK HEADACHE!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS
WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I *like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct, A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully, yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter*.
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache, who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."
As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.
Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper. All others are [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
Salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.
SECOND GREAT SALE OF
THOROUGHBRED TROTTING BROOD STOCK
AND OTHER FINE HORSES,
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK.
On FRIDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock,
At the Pasture and Fair Grounds,
St. Anne's av.,
[illegible] Westchester County,
[illegible] 159th-st., a short distance above Harlem Bridge, [illegible] on the right-hand side of the road, leads to St. Anne's-av., and the grounds are in the rear of the [illegible]. The Harlem Railroad train from 26th-st. and [illegible]-av., at 11 o'clock, stops at Mott Haven, 138th st., and [illegible] can be had to Harlem Bridge by steamboat and 2d and 3d av. cars.

THE ENTRIES ARE CLOSED,
And include many valuable thorough-bred and trotting pairs and single horses; also, some of the celebrated ALDERNEY CATTLE.

The following CELEBRATED horses will be on the grounds for exhibition:
The celebrated 4 mile horse NICHOLAS I.
The celebrated thoroughbred horse LOGAN. Thoroughbred mare GOLD LEAF.
[illegible] H. Seward's two ARABIAN HORSES.
[illegible] PATCHEN's favorite Colts NEW JERSEY and MAJOR LOW.
BLACK SQUAW, the dam of LANCET.
LADY FULTON,
who trotted her 20 miles in an hour.
GEO. M PATCHEN'S DAM.
Also, several of
LOGAN'S FINEST COLTS.
All the Horses will be on the ground early, and the sale will commence punctually at
12 O'CLOCK M.
Full and descriptive catalogues can be obtained at our office, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway,
ON TUESDAY MORNING.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 6th instant, at [illegible] o'clock, at their salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, elegant new and second hand household furniture, consisting of elegant rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor suites in various covering, elegant rosewood marble-top [illegible], rosewood cylinder secretary bookcases, [illegible] and walnut library bookcases, rosewood center [illegible] pier and mantel glasses, cornices, curtains, [illegible] carved rosewood round-corner bedsteads [illegible] mahogany do.; marble-top bureaus washstands and commodes, sofas, Turkish chairs and lounges, [illegible] and chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, china and glass ware, &c.
Also, tapestry, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mattings, &c. The attention of those in want of fine second-hand furniture is requested to this sale, as the goods will be positively sold without reserve, by order of the mortgagee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN ATTENDING THE GREAT HORSE SALE.
Conveyances will be in waiting at the terminus of the 3d-av. railroad and at the Mott Haven station on arrival of the 11 o'clock train from 26th st., to take gentlemen to the grounds.
Ample refreshments will be furnished on the grounds by one of our best caterers.

EZRA LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FOUR AND SIX SEAT ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, BAROUCHES, LIGHT WAGONS, TOP BUGGIES, &c., of the best City make, [illegible] THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, by EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., at his new salesrooms, No. 85 Liberty-st., (one door west of Broadway.)

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will have a magnificent sale of first-class household furniture, carpets, mirrors, paintings, marble statuary, bronzes, plated ware, China, dinner and tea sets, fancy articles, &c. Most of the furniture has been removed from private residences for convenience of sale and made by Roux, Dessoir, Marcotte Hutchings, Meeks, Belter, Mooney, and others. For the purpose of this sale they have secured the spacious and elegant marble stores of Dr. H. Bostwick Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, 50 by 200 feet. The sale will take place on THURSDAY, 6th, FRIDAY, 7th, and SATURDAY, 8th June, at 10½ o'clock each day. In addition to the general assortment of furniture will be found elegant carved oak buffets, chairs, &c.; carved French walnut library and dining-room do.; marquetry and ormolu cabinets do.; raised and bronze figures, several horizontal and grand action piano-fortes, made by Chickering, Dubois, and others; rich carved rosewood parlor suites, covered; figured satin do.; brocatel reps, tapestry; &c.; carved rosewood bedsteads and mattresses, elegant China, dinner and tea sets, vases, plated ware, bronze figures, fitted cases, and almost every description of furnishing articles; clocks, mantel ornaments &c.
Also, at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, 7th, mortgage sale to close a loan, a large and valuable collection of OIL PAINTINGS, by celebrated masters costing over $7,000, [illegible] in Europe by a gentleman of taste for his [illegible] including a bust of Pocahontas, by Mossier, [illegible] of Virgil, Horace, Antinous; Canova's Lions, [illegible] of Paris, after Canova; paintings by Tilton, Salmon, Mignaud, Maeris, Verbockhaven, [illegible] and some of the finest French [illegible]. Superb copies to order of celebrated [illegible] pictures, with many other articles not enumerated. [illegible] will be found the most elegant and extensive [illegible] made by us for several years, and to be peremptorily sold. They can be examined, as above, until the day of sale.
Also, on THURSDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, at the above store, 2 rosewood billiard tables, with marble beds; made to order, by Phelan; cost $450 each; latest pattern cushions, with balls, cues, counters, and everything complete.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ARTISTIC AND ORNAMENTAL CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, PARIAN FIGURES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, BOHEMIAN GLASS, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, THURSDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, at No. 405 Broadway, between Walker and Lispenard sts., elegant Carrara marble [illegible] and groups, 3 feet to life size, also Carrara marble fountains, vases for gardens and conservatories; [illegible] vases, copied from specimens of the old masters; [illegible] and receivers. Choice assortment of Parian figures and groups, an assortment of fine plated ware, Bohemian glass, French porcelain dinner sets, clocks, candlebras, bronzes; all the articles are of the latest importation and the highest grade. Owing to the times and the heavy cost of reshipment, the consignees have decided to sell at any sacrifice to the highest bidder for cash. Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
AT THE CENTRAL SALESROOMS, CORNER of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. FRIDAY, June 7, at 9½ o'clock A. M. Regular weekly sale of household furniture: Rosewood pianos, mahogany and walnut marble-top bureaus, bedsteads, bookcase, extension table marble-top washstands oak marble-top buffet, mahogany chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes hatstands, parlor suite chamber furniture, hair mattresses, pier glasses, window shades, carpets, oil cloths, stoves [illegible] patent sewing-machine, crockery, glassware, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) [illegible], at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. [illegible] st., a good variety of INSURANCE STOCKS, [illegible] STOCKS, BONDS, and other miscellaneous securities, suitable for profitable investments. For particulars see *Courier and Enquirer*, *News*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the Salesroom. Next regular sale, MONDAY, June 10.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—GEORGE COOK will sell, TO-MORROW, at 1 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a bright bay horse, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, long tail and mane a fine driver, and warranted in every way. Also several Rockaway, top, family and road wagons, single and double harness, &c.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., Bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds, mattresses, hat racks, washstands, kitchen furniture &c.
JAMES BREWSTER, Attorney.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers, 21 and 23 Mercer st.
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, June 7, at 6½ o'clock P. M., a large and valuable collection of English and American books—History, Poetry, Theology Arts, &c., handsomely bound. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
550 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, June 6th, at 10½ o'clock, at store of I. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern Goods, adapted to city and country trade.

A. H. STOUTENBERGH, Auctioneer.
METROPOLITAN POLICE.—THE ADJOURNED sale of unclaimed property will take place on THURSDAY, June 6, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the drill-room over Centre Market.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable marble statuary, Parian figures, [illegible] consignation sale to be made at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 405 Broadway, near Walker-st. Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE MACHINE WORKS AND FOUNDRY of the late William Birkbeck, corner of Greene and [illegible] sts., Jersey City, having a good run of custom [illegible] prosperous business. An opportunity [illegible] above is seldom met with. Apply on the premises.
A. HAVEMEYER, Administrator.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, A PATENT for a valuable machine now in successful operation. The owner is leaving for the war. No agent need apply. Apply at J. R. FARRINGTON & CO.'S, No. 12 Chambers-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR
Is the best preserver of meats, fruit, &c., in use. Call and see or send for circular. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. [illegible] Broadway.

UNITED STATES PATENT-OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 21, 1861.
ON THE PETITION OF TIMOTHY CLARKE, of [illegible]ford, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 21st of August, 1847, for an improvement in "Steam Boilers," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 21st day of August, 1861; It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent-office on MONDAY, the [illegible] of August next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted. Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent-office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application. The testimony in the case will be closed on the [illegible]; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter. Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican*, Washington, D. C., and *New-York Times*, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
D. P. HOLLOWAY, Commissioner of Patents.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1861.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Scrip dividend of 33⅓ per cent. for the year ending May 1, 1861, on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued to the policy holders, on the 10th day of July next.
A semi-annual cash dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock has been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
Deposits will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co. in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defence, approved May 13, 1861.
In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized $2,000,000.
Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.
Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.
No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.
Upon the acceptance of any proposal, ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent. interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.
The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.
Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1861.
JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN, } Loan
JOHN H. O'BOYLE, } Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois May 25, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:
Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.
The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.
The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.
The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan 1861." Or
William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."
RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—$300,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the City of Chicago, twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually in New-York.

The total issue authorized		$500,000
Is for the purpose of extinguishing the floating debt of the city, which, to the extent of $106,000, has been done since May 1.		
The population of Chicago is about		115,000
Its total indebtedness on the 6th of May was nearly as follows:		
Bonds issued for hydraulic purposes		1,105,000
Bonds issued for sewerage purposes	$900,000	
Less purchased by sinking fund and canceled	15,000—	885,000
City debt bonds outstanding		484,000
Floating debt		500,110
Total		$2,974,110
Cash on hand belonging to water and sewerage funds		202,000
= Total		$4,772,110

The City Charter provides that a special tax shall be levied annually to pay the interest on the sewerage bonds, and create a sinking fund to meet them at maturity.
The revenue from the hydraulic works exceeds the interest on that portion of the debt.
By act of the Legislature, the Common Council is ordered to levy a tax annually to pay the interest on the Bonds now offered. Apply to
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William street, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 2d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500 and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, May 24, 1861.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, proximo. The Poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, the 10th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company, in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.
E. W. WHIPPLE, Secretary.
New-York, June 1, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hawley Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 14th inst., both inclusive. EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 7 Broadway.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.
SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR GUN CARRIAGE TIMBER.
ORDNANCE OFFICE, NAVY-YARD,
NEW YORK, June 1, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at this Office, until THURSDAY, the 6th of June, 1861, at 6 o'clock P. M., for supplying Timber for fifty 9-inch Gun Carriages and twenty five 11-inch Gun Carriages.
The timber to be of "Jersey" oak, free of knots and checks—to be well seasoned and of the best quality.
To be indorsed "Proposals for Gun Carriage Timber," and addressed to the undersigned.
Commandant GUERT. GANSEVOORT,
Inspector of Ordnance.

DIMENSIONS OF TIMBER
For 25 11-inch Gun Carriages

	Length, Inches.	Breadth, Inches.	Thickness, Inches.
50 Lower brackets	93	24	10
50 Upper brackets	73	17	10
25 Breast transoms	40	15	9½
25 Rear transoms	79	18	9
25 Front transoms, No. 1	67½	18½	9
25 Front transoms, No. 2	67½	16½	9
For 25 11-inch Slides.			
50 Rails	224	16	12½
25 Front transoms, No. 1	86	21	8½
25 Front transoms, No. 2	86	17	8½
25 Middle transoms	58	19	8½
25 Rear transoms, No. 1	86	16	8½
25 Rear transoms, No. 2	86	16	8½
25 Rear transoms, No. 3	86	15	8½
25 Front huerters	55½	14½	12½
25 Rear huerters	83½	9	8
For 50 9-inch Gun Carriages.			
100 Lower brackets	69	12	7½
100 Upper brackets	57	16½	7½
50 Breast transoms	36	14	9
50 Rear transoms	40½	21½	6½
50 Front axles	67	9½	10½
100 Friction pieces	44½	12½	7½
50 Breast pieces	34	11½	3½

NAVY DEPARTMENT, CONSTRUCTION BUREAU, &c.,
JUNE 1, 1861.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Bureau until the 15th day of June for the complete construction and equipment of Steam Screw Gunboats, including spars rigging, sails, awnings boats, cables and anchors, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus, and all the outfits for a vessel of war ready for sea service.
The steam-machinery, the fuel for the same, the armament and provisions will be provided by the Government.
Proposals will only be received from ship builders who are *actually* engaged in that business and satisfactory evidence to that effect will be required from parties proposing who are not known to the Department.
Upon application to this Bureau, parties will be furnished with a specification showing the dimensions of the vessel, and the description and size of the materials; also, a section showing the length of the timbers amidships Building plans will be furnished by the Department when a contract is made. With the specifications will be inclosed the form of contract the successful person will be required to execute, with sureties to the full amount of the contract.
The parties must state in their offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that the contract and specifications require giving separate the amount demanded if the vessel be launched in sixty days in seventy-five days, in ninety days, and in one hundred and five days, from the date of the contract; the vessel in each case to be completed and ready for sea in thirty days after being launched.
The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition most to the interest of the Government, and to reject them all, at its option.
Parties will state the number of vessels they will agree to deliver within the times specified.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, 14th of June next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for altering and repairing Primary School-house No. 2 in Bayard st., in said Ward.
Plans and specifications are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany the proposals, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder.
The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRANCIS O'RORKE,
OWEN KINNEY,
WALTER ROCHE,
Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of School Officers VIth Ward.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.
FOUR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS,
Tonnage varying from 200 to 500 tons.
Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND, 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sunday, June 2	9 A. M.	Sunday, June 2	3½ P. M.
Monday, June 3	10½ A. M.	Monday, June 3	2½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 4	11½ A. M.	Tuesday, June 4	3½ P. M.
Wed'sdy, June 5	3½ P. M.	Thursday, June 6	6½ A. M.
Thursday, June 6	3½ P. M.	Friday, June 7	7 A. M.
Friday, June 7	3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 8	7 A. M.
Saturday, June 8	3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 8	6½ P. M.
Sunday, June 9	8 A. M.	Sunday, June 9	3½ P. M.
Monday, June 10	3.50 P. M.	Monday, June 10	7 A. M.
Tuesday, June 11	4½ P. M.	Tuesday, June 11	7 A. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SMITH'S LINE.—STEAMER CHAMPION, TWO trips daily, except Sundays, from Harrison st. Pier, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st., (omitting the 9 A. M. trip on Fridays.)
Steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, every afternoon, except Sundays, at 3¾ o'clock, for Yonkers, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH—LANDing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Steamer BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Amos and 30th sts.) every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 32 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock, stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

THE AURORE LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts.

STEAMER METAMORA—TO YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Leaves pier foot of Jay-st., at 9 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 A. M., making the usual landings.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., (West 10th-st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 3 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8¼ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

H. H. DISBROW WILL HOLD HIS NEXT regular sale, by auction, of horses, carriages, rockaways, wagons, harness, saddles, &c., on WEDNESDAY, June 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Riding Academy, 5th av., corner 39th-st. Parties wishing to offer their horses or vehicles will please notify Mr. DISBROW, in order that they may have a conspicuous place in the catalogue.

FOR SALE—THREE GRAY HORSES, TWO bays, one sorrel, warranted sound and kind just from the country. Apply at the Opera Stable, Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d-st., between Madison and 5th avs.
I. DODGE.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are first-class and fire-proof.
M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME FRENCH Coupé, for one horse, in perfect order; price $400, also, one at $200. To be seen at WOOD BROTHERS', No. 596 Broadway.

LIGHT WAGONS.—JUST RECEIVED, EIGHT or ten fine light wagons, top and no top; for sale very cheap by A. W. KELLEY & BRO., No. 123 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, light bay, long tail, and a good traveler. Apply at No. 82 South-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—CLIFFWOOD GROVE, OPPOSITE Keyport, N. J., will be open to Sunday Schools and Societies, with satisfactory references. The steamboat Keyport can be chartered on reasonable terms—application to be made to captain of steamboat Keyport between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense,
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience.
AND NO EXPOSURE.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING,
HOW LONG STANDING.
All the above diseases and symptoms admit of the same treatment, and may originate from the same cause.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.
Price $1 per bottle or six for $5 delivered to any address, name, initial hotel, store or express office.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
No. 104 South 10th st., below Chestnut-st.,
Philadelphia.
Where all letters must be addressed.
NECESSARY CAUTION.—Should unprincipled Dealers try to palm off another article, which pays a better profit and is worthless,—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU the most bu[illegible] for cash,—ask for HELMBOLD'S; take no other,
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

PHOSPHATE OF IRON,
Prepared by LERAS, Chemist, Docteur-es-Sciences, and Inspector of the Academy of Medicine. This newly-discovered ferruginous medicine, in a liquid state, without the flavor or smell of iron, differs from all chalybeates hitherto known; it combines the composition of the bones and the blood, and contains the iron in a liquid state. It is far more effectual in its results than pills, lozenges, or syrups, and cures very rapidly, without producing costiveness, the green sickness loss of appetite, difficulty of digestion, weakness pains in the stomach, nervous affections, diseases of the chest, scrofula, premature exhaustion, irregularity in the menses, the critical periods in females, the impoverishing of the blood, &c., and promotes the action of Cod Liver Oil. DEPOTS—In Paris, 7, Rue de la Feuillade; in New-York, GAUDELET & GOURE, No. 32 Platt-st.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.
C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 156 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE EVIL RESULTS ARISING FROM early abuse and unhappy contamination, may be subverted by the powerful effect of "TRIESEMAR." Its *modus operandi* is fully laid down in the book "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New York. Sent free. Sold also by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin st., New-York, and by T. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
Dr. BARROW may be consulted as usual at No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House.) and No. 18 Ann st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

A CARD.—MRS. M. C. PRICE, PHYSICIAN, CAN be consulted medically at No. 60 Amity-st., corner of Amity-place. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have been disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY.
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,
By using that safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it.
DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.
Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it,
BUT MAY AT SOME FUTURE DAY.
"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."
It saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 14th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Moodie leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook leaves, New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, JUNE 11, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, OR SCOTLAND.
VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer
PRINCE ALBERT,
will leave from New York on the above date, touching at St. John's to land mails and passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool ......$75 and $100
Cabin to St. John's 35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway 30
RETURN TICKETS.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland at very low rates.
The steamer ADRIATIC will succeed the PRINCE ALBERT, leaving New-York June 25.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

FOR HAVANA,
Completely armed, and carrying an extra complement of men, the United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. R. ADAMS,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on MONDAY, June 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
ETNA .... SATURDAY, June 1
EDINBURG .... SATURDAY, June 8.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY, June 15
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months			$60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st Cabin $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $40. From Queenstown $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 105 Walnut-st., or at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE,
Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers st., on
SATURDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY .... May 25.
SATURDAY .... June 22.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Nassau .... $45.
To Havana .... 60.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25.—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J. WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, CANTEENS AND WATER-PROOF BLANKETS.
3000 Knapsacks,
4,000 Haversacks,
1000 Canteens, covered.
10000 Water-proof Blankets,
For sale by
F. C. WAGNER,
No. 91 Liberty-st.

SOLDIERS' CAMP-KNIVES.
The New-York Knife Company, Walden Orange County, N. Y., are engaged in the manufacture of superior articles of Camp Knives, which shut down and are very compact, consisting of a knife and fork, and knife, fork and spoon. The above we can recommend to the trade, and soldiers going to the war or in camp.
BLIVEN & MEAD, Agents, No. 245 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs,
For sale in any quantity, very low, by
FROST & CUSHMAN,
Importers and Manufacturers, No. 59 Murray-st.

MILITARY LEATHER.—WE WOULD INvite the attention of those making military equipments to our stock of Black and Russet Leather, suitable for cartridge-boxes, scabbards and belts, together with skirting, harness bridle, sole and upper leather, with various other articles in the line. Also machine-stretched leather banding, either single or double, of all sizes, with a variety of lace leather, &c., &c.
WM. KUMBEL & SON, No. 33 Ferry-st.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—WE HAVE ON hand the United States Regulation Light and Dark Blue Kerseys, and are prepared to make any quantity of uniforms at short notice.
HANFORD & BROWNING, No 326 Broadway.
N. B.—Fancy Uniforms for Home Guards and Volunteers, made at short notice.

SURGEON'S COMPLETE ARMY AND NAVAL OUTFITS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICINE CHESTS, always on hand, or manufactured for special orders. Having furnished these supplies for several of our first class volunteer regiments, I am prepared to offer superior selections for those now forming.
V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 88 William-st.

HORSE EQUIPMENTS FOR SALE.—A SET of horse equipments, (Colonel's,) one year old, in good order, for sale cheap. Apply at No 108 John-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED
"WASHINGTON HAMS."
For Sale. Each Ham is branded
"C. W. EDWARDS, 297 and 299 Christie-st."

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 30 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
To be seen at all hours, YOUNG ESAU, EIGHT YEARS OLD, covered with hair and heavy BEARD and WHISKERS. The VIRGINIA DWARFS, MAJOR WALTERS and his two sisters, smaller than Tom Thumb though 42, 45 and 51 years old. THE LILIPUTIAN QUEEN, SWISS BEARDED LADY, WHAT IS IT? ALBINO FAMILY, RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIAL GARDEN, 850,000 CURIOSITIES. Dramas ANDERSON, THE PATRIOT OF SUMTER, and CLARI; OR, HOME, SWEET HOME.
This afternoon and evening at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN NIGHTS.
THREE HUNDRED AND NINE THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE SEVEN SISTERS,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
ALL THE NEW UNION TABLEAUX.

WINTER GARDEN.
CARRIAGES MAY BE ORDERED AT 10¾ O'CLOCK.
THURSDAY, June 6.
UNPARALLELED and TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of
Mr. SOTHERN,
In Gaylor's Comic Drama, entitled
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
AT HOME.
Three hours continuous ROARS of LAUGHTER.
The GREATEST COMIC HIT of the AGE.
Brilliant effects. Exquisite NEW SCENERY.
MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING,
SKATING.
The whole space of the stage covered with
CROWDS of Ladies and Gentlemen on SKATES.
MR. BLAKE
in his great role of
BINNY.
Mr. VINING BOWERS...as...ASA TRENCHARD.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
WILL OPEN
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
Broadway, opposite Bond-st.,
MONDAY, June 10, 1861.
FOR A SUMMER SEASON.
MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance, 25 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY
Will open at
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659
BROADWAY,
MONDAY, JUNE 10.

A WINTER VIEW OF
"NIAGARA FALLS BY MOONLIGHT,"
By the celebrated artist GEO. L. BROWN.
On exhibition at the CRAYON ART GALLERY,
No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st., for the benefit of the "Patriotic Fund." GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB.
Mr. Gustavus Geary, Miss Mina Geary, Mr. W. Tomlin and Mr. W. De Vere.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

"THE NORTH."
CHURCH'S PICTURE OF
ICEBERGS.
Exhibited for the benefit of the PATRIOTIC FUND.
At GOUPIL'S No. 772 Broadway.

CONCERT AT MME. C. MEARS BURKHARDT'S, Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, "In aid of the Families of the New-York Volunteers."
Mrs. DALTON, Miss COLES, Miss FOSTER, and Miss HARRIS will sing. They will be assisted on the Piano by Mr. MANZOCHI, whose pupils they are.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.
11.00 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.
For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains and all local trains, see Time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:
TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 5:20, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica for Farmingdale.
TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5:40, 7:20, 8:30, 10:00, 12:10 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5.30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8.30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M. connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.
SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:00, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New York at 8:10, 9:20, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depôt, at Hunter's Point. Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York,
At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset.
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.
Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat SEASHORE will leave Robinson st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth N. J. connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.
The freight boat, MONMOUTH COUNTY, will leave Robinson st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12.15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8:40 A. M. and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M.
THOS. H. HERRING, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 16, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York.
my.26 jo.20

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of May, 1861.
WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. [illegible] Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of April, 1861. ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-law6mTh*

THE UNDERSIGNED, MEMBERS OF THE Fourth Ward Executive Committee, hereby give notice that they have resigned as members of said Committee, thereby dissolving all connection with Fourth Ward Mission.
JOHN M. DAVIES.
CHARLES A. BAUDOUINE.
WILLIAM PHELPS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Australasian and the City of Washington.

LARGE RECEIPTS OF SPECIE.

Further Discussion of the American War in England.

Motley, the Historian, Defends the Cause of the Union.

TONE OF THE LONDON PRESS.

GENERAL NEWS FROM THE CONTINENT.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Australasian*, Capt HOCKLEY, which sailed from Liverpool at 10 A. M., on the 25th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 26th ult., arrived here last evening.

The news thus received, is three days' later.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, May 22, stopping at Queenstown on the 23d, arrived here yesterday morning.

Her advices have been anticipated.

The *Adriatic* arrived at Galway, early on the morning of the 24th ult.

The *Arabia* arrived at Queenstown, at 4 o'clock, on the morning of the 25th.

The news is quite meagre and unimportant.

On the 24th, the Commons could not organize for lack of a quorum.

A deputation from Galway had waited upon the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, urging him to use his influence for the restoration of the subsidy to the Galway line, and a numerously-signed requisition had been presented to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, asking him to call a public meeting on the subject.

Mr. EDWIN DE LEON, formerly United States Consul-General for Egypt, writes from Paris to the London *Times*, in reply to the letter of CASSIUS M. CLAY. He replies categorically to the points of the latter, taking extreme secession grounds.

TOM SAYERS visited Galashiels on the 18th ult. with HOWES & CUSHING's Circus. While proceeding on horseback to the place of exhibition in the evening, the horse shied at the flapping of the canvas of the circus, and he was thrown to the ground, and pretty severely injured. Medical aid was promptly given, and when he had recovered from his faint, he stated that he felt weaker and more out of order than he did after his encounter with HEENAN. No bones were, we understand, broken; nevertheless, the pugilist sustained several severe bruises, and on the 19th he was confined to his bed.

Precautions were being taken in Paris to prevent the circulation of a pamphlet by M. MIRES, giving the names of frequenters of the Tuileries whom he had bribed. M. MIRES' trial is fixed for the early part of June. His long solitary confinement is said to have seriously affected his mind as well as his health.

It was reported that a more liberal law of the Press was before the Council of State, and would probably be submitted to the *Corps Legislatif* in a few days.

The Paris Bourse on the 24th was rather flat. Rentes closed at 69.40.

The Madrid journals of the 19th ult. state that the French Ambassador had given a farewell dinner to Mr. PRESTON, the United States' Minister, who was on the point of quitting his post. Forty persons were present, including some of the Spanish Ministers and Count de STACKELBERG, the new representative of Russia at the Court of Spain. The evening passed over with great cordiality.

The *Independence Belge* states that the Cabinet of Turin had rejected the conditions upon which France consented to evacuate Rome, and that things would consequently remain for some time longer in *statu quo*. The recognition by France of the new Kingdom of Italy will not however be delayed, but will take place before the end of June.

The peasants of Poland will be finally relieved from compulsory labor on the 1st of October next.

The mails with dates from Calcutta to April 24, and Hong Kong April 25, were expected to reach England 27th of May.

A Calcutta telegram of April 29, received *via* Point de Galle, states that the duty on cotton twist and yarn had been reduced to 5 ₱ cent. The increased duty on salt and opium in India was reported to bring in £700,000.

Exchange at Shanghai was quoted 6s. 3½d., and at Hong Kong 4s. 7d.

The tea settlements were at higher prices, the stock being insignificant. Silk dull and lower.

The British Expedition had returned from the Yang-tse.

Hankow was invested by the rebels.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

An elaborate article on the "Causes of the American Civil War" appears in the London *Times* of the 23d and 24th ultimo. It is signed J. L. M, (MOTLEY, the historian,) and it argues that the whole responsibility of the war, and the deepest political guilt, attaches to the South.

The writer argues that President LINCOLN was bound to oppose the present secession movement. He was bound by oath to defend the Commonwealth, the Constitution. Secession means revolution, and must be dealt with as such. Having quoted high authorities in support of this theory, he concludes as follows:

The Constitution is perpetual, not provisional or temporary. It is made for all time—"for ourselves and our posterity." It is absolute within its sphere. "This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of a State to the contrary notwithstanding." Of what value, then, is the law of a State declaring its connection with the Union dissolved? The Constitution remains supreme, and is bound to assert its supremacy till overpowered by force. The use of force—of armies and navies of whatever strength—in order to compel obedience to the civil and constitutional authority is not "wicked war," is not civil war, is not war at all. So long as it exists, the Goverment is obliged to put forth its strength when assailed. The President, who has taken an oath before God and man to maintain the Constitution and laws, is perjured if he yields the Constitution and laws to armed rebellion without a struggle. He knows nothing of States. Within the sphere of the United States Government he deals with individuals only, citizens of the great Republic, in whatever portion of it they may happen to live. He has no choice but to enforce the laws of the Republic wherever they may be resisted. When he is overpowered the Government ceases to exist. The Union is gone, and Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Ohio, are as much separated from each other as they are from Georgia or Louisiana. Anarchy has returned upon us. The dismemberment of the Commonwealth is complete. We are again in the chaos of 1785. But it is sometimes asked why the Constitution did not make a special provision against the right of secession. How could it do so? The people created a Constitution over the whole land, with certain defined, accurately enumerated powers, and among these were all the chief attributes of sovereignty. It was forbidden to a State to coin money, to keep armies and navies, to make compacts with other States, to hold intercourse with foreign nations, to oppose the authority of the Government. To do any one of these things is to secede, for it would be physically impossible to do any one of them without secession. It would have been puerile for the Constitution to say formally to each State, "Thou shalt not secede." The Constitution, being the supreme law, being perpetual, and having expressly forbidden to the States those acts without which secession is an impossibility, would have been wanting in dignity had it used such superfluous phraseology. The Constitution is supreme, whatever laws a State may enact, says the organic law. Was it necessary to add, "and no State shall enact a law of secession?" To add to a great statute, in which the sovereign authority of the land declares its will, a phrase such as "and be it further enacted that the said law shall not be violated," would scarcely seem to strengthen the statute. It was accordingly enacted that new States be admitted; but no permission was given for a State to secede. * * A peaceful revolution is conceivable in the case of the United States. The same power which established the Constitution may justly destroy it. The people of the whole land may meet, by delegates, in a great National Convention, as they did in 1787, and declare that the Constitution no longer answers the purpose for which it was ordained; that it no longer can secure the blessings of liberty for the people in present and future generations, and that it is therefore forever abolished. When that project has been submitted again to the people voting in their primary assemblies, not influenced by fraud or force, the revolution is lawfully accomplished, and the Union is no more. Such a proceeding is conceivable, although attended with innumerable difficulties and dangers. But these are not so great as those of the civil war into which the action of the seceding States has plunged the country. The division of the national domain and other property, the navigation and police of the great rivers, the arrangement and fortification of frontiers, the transit of the Isthmus, the mouth of the Mississippi, the control of the Gulf of Mexico—there are significant phrases which have an appalling sound; for there is not one of them that does not contain the seeds of war. In any separation, however accomplished, these difficulties must be dealt with; but there would seem less hope of arriving at a peaceful settlement of them, now that the action of the seceding States has been so precipitate and lawless. For a single State, one after another, to resume those functions of sovereignty which it had unconditionally abdicated when its people ratified the Constitution of 1787—to seize forts, arsenals, custom-houses, post-offices, mints, and other valuable property of the Union, paid for by the treasure of the Union—was not the exercise of a legal function, but it was rebellion, treason and plunder.

The concluding portions of Mr. MOTLEY's communication are so able and important that we give it at length:

"It is strange that Englishmen should find difficulty in understanding that the United States Government is a nation among the nations of the earth; a constituted authority, which may be overthrown by violence, as may be the fate of any State, whether kingdom or republic but which is false to the people if it does not its best to preserve them from the horrors of anarchy, even at the cost of blood. The 'United States' happens to be a plural title, but the commonwealth thus designated is a unit, '*e pluribus unum*.' The Union alone is clothed with Imperial attributes; the Union alone is known and recognized in the family of nations; the Union alone holds the purse and the sword, regulates foreign intercourse, imposes taxes on foreign commerce, makes war and concludes peace. The armies, the navies, the militia belong to the Union alone, and the President is Commander-in-Chief of all. No State can keep troops or fleets. What man in the civilized world has not heard of the United States? What man in England can tell the names of all the individual States? And yet, with hardly a superficial examination of our history and our Constitution, men talk glibly about a confederacy, a compact, a copartnership, and the right of a State to secede at pleasure, not knowing that by admitting such loose phraseology and such imaginary rights we should violate the first principles of our political organization, should fly in the face of our history, should trample under foot the teachings of JAY, HAMILTON, WASHINGTON, MARSHALL, MADISON, DANE, KENT, STORY, and WEBSTER, and, accepting only the dogmas of Mr. CALHOUN as infallible, surrender for ever our national laws and our national existence.

Englishmen themselves live in a united empire; but if the kingdom of Scotland should secede—should seize all the national property, forts, arsenals and public treasures on its soil, organize an army, send forth foreign Ministers to LOUIS NAPOLEON, the Emperor of Austria, and other Powers; issue invitations to all the pirates of the world to prey upon English commerce, screening their piracy from punishment by the banner of Scotland, and should announce its intention of planting that flag upon Buckingham Palace—it is probable that a blow or two would be struck to defend the national honor and the national existence, without fear that the civil war would be denounced as wicked and fratricidal. Yet it would be difficult to show that the State of Florida, for example, a Spanish province, purchased for national purposes some forty years ago by the United States Government for several millions, and fortified and furnished with navy-yards for national uses at a national expense of many more millions, and numbering at this moment a population of only 80,000 white men, should be more entitled to resume its original sovereignty than the ancient kingdom of WILLIAM the Lion and ROBERT BRUCE.

The terms of the treaty between England and Scotland were perpetual, and so is the Constitution of the United States. The United Empire may be destroyed by revolution or war, and so may the United States; but a peaceful and legal dismemberment, without the consent of a majority of the whole people, is an impossibility.

But it is sometimes said that the American Republic originated in secession from the mother country, and that it is unreasonable of the Union to resist the seceding movement on the part of the new Confederacy. But it so happens that the one case suggests the other only by the association of contrast. The thirteen colonies did not intend to secede from the British Empire. They were forced into secession by a course of policy on the part of the mother country, such as no English Administration at the present day can be imagined capable of adopting. Those Englishmen in America were loyal to the Crown; but they exercised the right which cis-Atlantic or trans-Atlantic Englishmen have always exercised, of resistance to arbitrary Government. Taxed without being represented, and insulted by measures taken to enforce the odious, but not exorbitant imposts, they did not secede, nor declare their independence. On the contrary, they made every effort to avert such a conclusion. In the words of the "forest-born Demosthenes"—as Lord BYRON called the great Virginian, PATRICK HENRY—the Americans "petitioned, remonstrated, cast themselves at the foot of the Throne and implored its interposition to arrest the tyrannical hands of the Ministers and Parliament. But their petitions were slighted, their remonstrances procured only additional violence and insult, and they were spurned with contempt from the foot of the Throne." The "Boston massacre," the Boston Port bill, the Boston "tea party," the battle of Lexington, the battle of Bunker Hill, were events which long preceded the famous Declaration of Independence. It was not till the colonists felt that redress for grievances was impossible, that they took the irrevocable step, and renounced their allegiance to the Crown. The revolution had come at last, they had been forced into it, but they knew that it was revolution, and that they were acting at the peril of their lives. "We must be unanimous in this business," said HANCOCK; "we must all hang together." "Yes," replied FRANKLIN, "or else we shall all hang separately."

The risk incurred by the colonists was enormous, but the injury to the mother country was comparatively slight. They went out into darkness and danger themselves, but the British Empire was not thrown into anarchy and chaos by their secession.

Thus their course was the reverse of that adopted by the South. The prompt secession of seven States because of the constitutional election of a President over the candidates voted for by their people was the redress, in advance of grievances which they may, reasonably or unreasonably, have expected, but which had not yet occurred. There is the high authority of the Vice-President of the Southern "Confederacy," who declared a week after the election of Mr. LINCOLN that the election was not a cause for secession, and that there was no certainty that he would have either the power or the inclination to invade the constitutional rights of the South. In the Free States it was held that the resolutions of the convention by which Mr. LINCOLN was nominated were scrupulously and conscientiously framed to protect all those constitutional rights. The question of Slavery in the territories, of the future extension of Slavery, was one which had always been an open question, and on which issue war now joined. But it was no question at all that Slavery within a State was sacred from all interference by the General Government, or by the free States, or by individuals in those States; and the Chicago Convention strenuously asserted that doctrine.

The question of free-trade, which is thrust before the English public by many journals, had no immediate connection with the secession, although doubtless the desire of *direct* trade with Europe has long been a prominent motive at the South. The Gulf States seceded under the moderate tariff of 1857, for which South Carolina voted side by side with Massachusetts. The latter State, although for political, not economical, reasons it thought itself obliged since the secession to sustain the Pennsylvania interest by voting for the absurd Morrill bill, is not in favor of protection. On the contrary, the great manufactories on the Merrimac River have long been independent of protection, and export many million dollars' worth of cotton and other fabrics to foreign countries, underselling or competing with all the world in open market. It would be impossible for any European nation to drive the American manufacturer from the markets of the American continent in the principal articles of *cheap clothing* for *the masses*, tariff or no tariff. This is a statistical fact which cannot be impugned.

The secession of the colonies, after years of oppression and grievances for which redress had been sought in vain, left the British Empire, 3,000 miles off, in security, with constitution and laws unimpaired, even if its colonial territory were seriously diminished. The secession of the Southern States, in contempt of any other remedy for expected grievances, is followed by the destruction of the whole body politic of which they were vital parts.

Not only is the united Republic destroyed if the revolution prove successful, but, even if the people of the free States have the enthusiasm and sagacity to reconstruct their Union, and by a new National Convention to re-ordain and reëstablish the time-honored Constitution, still an immense territory is lost. But the extent of that territory is not the principal element in the disaster. The world is wide enough for all. It is the loss of the Southern marine frontier which is fatal to the Republic. Florida and the vast Louisiana territory purchased by the Union from foreign countries, and garnished with fortresses at the expense of the Union, are fallen with all these improvements into the hands of a foreign and unfriendly Power. Should the dire misfortune of a war with a great maritime nation, with England or France for example, befall the Union, its territory, hitherto almost impregnable, might now be open to fleets and armies acting in alliance with a hostile "Confederacy," which has become possessed of an important part of the Union's maritime line of defence. Moreover, the Union has 12,000 ships, numbering more than 5,000,000 tons, the far greater part of which belongs to the Free States, and the vast commerce of the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico requires and must receive protection at every hazard.

Is it strange that the Union should make a vigorous, just, and lawful effort to save itself from the chaos from which the Constitution of 1787 rescued the country? Who that has read and pondered the history of that dark period does not shudder at the prospect of its return?

But yesterday we were a State—the great Republic—prosperous and powerful, with a flag known and honored all over the world. Seventy years ago we were a helpless league of bankrupt and lawless petty sovereignties. We had a currency so degraded that a leg of mutton was cheap at $1,000. The national debt, incurred in the War of Independence, had hardly a nominal value, and was considered worthless. The absence of law, order, and security for life and property was as absolute as could be well conceived in a civilized land. Debts could not be collected, Courts could enforce no decrees, insurrections could not be suppressed. The army of the Confederacy numbered *eighty men*. From this condition the Constitution rescued us.

That great law, reported by the General Convention of 1787, was ratified by the people of all the land voting in each State for a ratifying Convention chosen expressly for that purpose. It was promulgated in the name of the people: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, and to secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution." It was ratified by the people, *not by the States* acting through their governments, legislative and executive, but by the people electing especial delegates within each State; and it is important to remember that in none of these ratifying Conventions was any reserve made of a State's right to repeal the Union or to secede.

Many criticisms were offered in the various ratifying ordinances, many amendments suggested, but the acceptance of the constitution, the submission to the perpetual law, was in all cases absolute. The language of Virginia was most explicit on this point. "The powers granted under the constitution, *being derived from the people of the United States*, may be *resumed by them* whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression." That the people of the United States, expressing their will solemnly in national Convention, are competent to undo the work of their ancestors, and are fully justified in so doing when the constitution shall be perverted to their injury and oppression, there is no man in the land that doubts. This course has been already indicated as the only peaceful revolution possible; but such a proceeding is very different from the secession ordinance of a single State resuming its sovereignty of its own free will, and without consultation with the rest of the inhabitants of the country.

"There was no reservation (says Justice STORY) of any right on the part of any State to dissolve its connexion, or to abrogate its dissent, or to suspend the operation of the Constitution as to itself."

And thus, when the ratifications had been made, a new Commonwealth took its place among the nations of the earth. The effects of the new constitution were almost magical. Order sprang out of chaos. Law resumed its reign; debts were collected; life and property became secure; the national debt was funded and ultimately paid, principal and interest, to the uttermost farthing; the articles of the treaty of peace in 1783 were fulfilled, and Great Britain, having an organized and united State to deal with, entered into a treaty of commerce and amity with us—the first and the best ever negotiated between the two nations. Not the least noble of its articles (the 21st) provided that the acceptance by the citizens or subjects of either country of foreign letters of marque should be treated and *punished as piracy*. Unfortunately, that article and several others were limited to twelve years, and were not subsequently renewed. The debts due to British subjects were collected, and the British Government at last surrendered the forts on our soil.

At last we were a nation, with a flag respected abroad, and almost idolized at home as the symbol of union and coming greatness, and we entered upon a career of prosperity and progress never surpassed in history. The autonomy of each State, according to which its domestic and interior affairs are subject to the domestic Legislature and Executive, was secured by the reservation to each State of powers not expressly granted to the Union by the Constitution. Supreme within its own orbit, which is traced from the same centre of popular power whence the wider circumference of the General Government is described, the individual State is surrounded on all sides by that all-embracing circle. The reserved and unnamed powers are many and important, but the State is closely circumscribed. Thus, a State is forbidden to alter its form of Government. "Thou shalt forever remain a Republic," says the United States' Constitution to each individual State. A State is forbidden, above all, to pass any law conflicting with the United States' Constitution or laws. Moreover, every Member of Congress, every member of a State Legislature, every executive or judicial officer in the service of the Union or of a separate State, is bound by solemn oath to maintain the United States Constitution. This alone would seem to settle the question of secession ordinances. So long as the Constitution endures, such an ordinance is merely the act of conspiring and combining individuals, with whom the General Government may deal. When it falls in the struggle, and becomes powerless to cope with them, the Constitution has been destroyed by violence. Peaceful acquiescence in such combinations is perjury and treason on the part of the chief magistrate of the country, for which he may be impeached and executed. Yet men speak of Mr. LINCOLN as having plunged into wicked war. They censure him for not negotiating with envoys who came, not to settle grievances, but to demand recognition of the dismemberment of the Republic which he had just sworn to maintain.

It is true that the ordinary daily and petty affairs of men come more immediately than larger matters under the cognizance of the State Governments, tending thus to foster local patriotism and loyal allegiance. At the same time, as all controversies between citizens of different States come within the sphere of the Federal Courts, and as the manifold and conflicting currents of so rapid a national life as the American can rarely be confined within narrow geographical boundaries, it follows that the Federal Courts even for domestic purposes as well as foreign, are parts of the daily, visible functions of the body politic. The Union is omnipresent. The custom-house, the court-house, the arsenal, the village post-office, the muskets of the militia, make the authority of the general Government a constant fact. Moreover, the restless, migratory character of the population, which rarely permits all the members of one family to remain denizens of any one State, has interlaced the States with each other, and all with the Union, to such an extent that a painless excision of a portion of the whole nation is an impossibility. To cut away the pound of flesh and draw no drop of blood surpasses human ingenuity.

Neither the opponents nor friends of the new Government in the first generation after its establishment held the doctrine of secession. The States Rights Party and the Federal Party disliked or cherished the Government because of the general conviction that it was a constituted and centralized authority, permanent and indivisible, like that of any other organized nation. Each party continued to favor or to oppose a strict construction of the instrument; but the doctrine of nullification and secession was a plant of later growth. It was an accepted fact that the United States was not a confederacy. That word was never used in the constitution except once by *way of prohibition*. We were a nation, not a copartnership, except indeed in the larger sense in which every nation may be considered a copartnership—a copartnership of the present with the past and with the future. To borrow the lofty language of BURKE:

"A State ought not to be considered as nothing better than a partnership agreement in a trade of pepper and coffee, calico, or tobacco, or some other such low concern, to be taken up for a little temporary interest, and to be dissolved by the fancy of the parties. It is to be looked upon with other reverence, because it is not a partnership in things subservient only to gross animal existence, of a temporary and perishable nature. It is a partnership in all science, a partnership in all art, a partnership in every virtue and all perfection, a partnership not only between those who are living, but between those who are dead, and those who are to be born."

And this simple phrase of the preamble to our constitution is almost as pregnant,—"To secure the blessings of liberty to us and our *posterity*."

But as the innumerable woes of disunion out of which we had been rescued by the Constitution, began to fade into the past, the allegiance to the Union, in certain regions of the country, seemed rapidly to diminish. It was reserved to the subtle genius of Mr. CALHOUN, one of the most logical, brilliant and persuasive orators that ever lived, to embody once more in a set of sounding sophisms the main arguments which had been unsuccessfully used in a former generation to prevent the adoption of the Constitution, and to exhibit them now as legitimate deductions from the Constitution. The memorable tariff controversy was the occasion in which the argument of State Sovereignty was put forth in all its strength. In regard to the dispute itself there can be no doubt that the South was in the right and the North in the wrong. The production by an exaggerated tariff of a revenue so much over and above the wants of Government, that it was at last divided among the separate States, and foolishly squandered, was the most triumphant *reductio ad absurdum* that the South could have desired. But it is none the less true that the nullification, by a State Legislature, of a Federal law was a greater injury to the whole nation than a foolish tariff, long since repealed, had inflicted. It was a stab to the Union in its vital part. The blow was partially parried, but it may be doubted whether the wound has ever healed.

Tariffs, the protective system, free trade—although the merits of these questions must be considered as settled by sound thinkers in all civilized lands, must nevertheless still remain in some countries the subjects of honest argument and legitimate controversy. When all parts of a country are represented—and especially in the case of the United States, where the Southern portion has three-fifths of a certain kind of "property" represented, while the North has no property represented—reason should contend with error for victory, trusting to its innate strength. And until after the secession of the Gulf States the moderate tariff of 1857 was in operation, with no probability of its repeal. Moreover, the advocates of the enlightened system of free trade should reflect that should the fourteen Slave States become permanently united in a separate confederacy, the state of their internal affairs will soon show a remarkable revolution. The absence of the Fugitive law will necessarily drive all the slaves from what are called the Border States; and he must be a shallow politician who dreams here in England that free trade with all the world, and direct taxation for revenue, will be the policy of the new and expensive military empire which will arise. Manufactures of cotton and woolen will spring up on every river and mountain stream in the Northern Slave States, the vast mineral wealth of their Territories will require development, and the cry for protection to native industry in one quarter will be as surely heeded as will be that other cry from the Gulf of Mexico, now partially suppressed for obvious reasons, for the African Slave-trade. To establish a great Gulf empire, including Mexico, Central America, Cuba, and other islands, with unlimited cotton fields and unlimited negroes, this is the golden vision in pursuit of which the great Republic has been sacrificed, the beneficent Constitution subverted. And already the vision has fled, but the work of destruction remains.

The mischief caused by a tariff, however selfish or however absurd, may be temporary. In the last 19 years there have been four separate tariffs passed by the American Congress, and nothing is more probable than that the suicidal Morrill tariff will receive essential modifications even in the special session of July; but the woes caused by secession and civil war are infinite; and whatever be the result of the contest, this generation is not likely to forget the injuries already inflicted.

The great Secession, therefore, of 1860-1 is a rebellion, like any other insurrection against established authority, and has been followed by civil war, as its immediate and inevitable consequence. If successful, it is revolution; and whether successful or not, it will be judged before the tribunal of mankind and posterity according to the eternal laws of reason and justice.

Time and history will decide whether it was a good and sagacious deed to destroy a fabric of so long duration, because of the election of Mr. LINCOLN; whether it were wise and noble to substitute over a large portion of the American soil a Confederacy of which Slavery, in the words of its Vice-President, is the corner-stone, for the old Republic, of which WASHINGTON, with his own hands, laid the corner-stone.

It is conceded by the North that it has received from the Union innumerable blessings. But it would seem that the Union had also conferred benefits on the South. It has carried its mails at a large expense. It has recaptured its fugitive slaves. It has purchased vast tracts of foreign territory, out of which a whole tier of Slave States has been constructed. It has annexed Texas. It has made war with Mexico. It has made an offer—not likely to be repeated, however—to purchase Cuba, with its multitude of slaves, at a price, according to report, as large as the sum paid by England for the emancipation of her slaves. Individuals in the Free States have expressed themselves freely on Slavery, as upon every topic of human thought, and this must ever be the case where there is freedom of the Press and of speech. The number of professed Abolitionists has hitherto been very small, while the great body of the two principal political parties in the Free States have been strongly opposed to them. The Republican Party was determined to set bounds to the extension of Slavery, while the Democratic Party favored that system, but neither had designs secret or avowed against Slavery within the States. They knew that the question could only be legally and rationally dealt with by the States themselves. But both the parties, as present events are so signally demonstrating, were imbued with a passionate attachment to the Constitution—to the established authority of Government, by which alone our laws and our liberty are secured. All parties in the Free States are now united as one man, inspired by a noble and generous emotion to vindicate the sullied honor of their flag, and to save their country from the abyss of perdition into which it seemed descending.

Of the ultimate result we have no intention of speaking. Only the presumptuous will venture to lift the veil and affect to read with accuracy coming events, the most momentous perhaps of our times. One result is, however, secured. The Montgomery Constitution, with Slavery for its corner-stone, is not likely to be accepted, as but lately seemed possible not only by all the Slave States, but even by the Border Free States; nor to be proclaimed from Washington as the new national law in the name of the United States. Compromises will no longer be offered by peace conventions, in which Slavery is to be made national, negroes declared property over all the land, and Slavery extended over all Territories now possessed or hereafter to be acquired. Nor is the United States Government yet driven from Washington.

Events are rapidly unrolling themselves, and it will be proved, in course of time, whether the North will remain united in its inflexible purpose, whether the South is as firmly united, or whether a counter revolution will be effected in either section, which must necessarily give the victory to its opponents. We know nothing of the schemes or plans of either Government.

The original design of the Republican Party was to put an end to the perpetual policy of Slavery extension, and acquisition of foreign territory for that purpose, and at the same time to maintain the Constitution and the integrity of the Republic. This at the South seemed an outrage which justified civil war; for events have amply proved what sagacious statesmen prophesied thirty years ago—that secession *is* civil war.

If all is to end in negotiation and separation, notwithstanding the almost interminable disputes concerning frontiers, the strongholds in the Gulf, and the unshackled navigation of the great rivers, throughout their whole length, which, it is probable, will never be abandoned by the North, except as the result of total defeat in the field, it is at any rate certain that both parties will negotiate more equitably with arms in their hands than if the unarmed of either section were to deal with the armed. If it comes to permanent separation, too, it is certain that in the Commonwealth which will still glory in the name of the United States, and whose people will doubtless reëstablish the old Constitution with some important amendments, the word secession will be a sound of woe not to be lightly uttered. It will have been proved to designate, not a peaceful and natural function of political life, but to be only another expression for revolution, bloodshed, and all the horrors of civil war.

It is probable that a long course of years will be run, and many inconveniences and grievances endured, before any one of the Free States secedes from the reconstructed Union. J. L. M.

WM. LINDSAY ON THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE.

Mr. LINDSAY, M. P., whose visit to this country last year on a commercial errand attracted much notice from the Press, and much interest in mercantile circles, made a speech recently to his constituents at Sunderland on the results of his mission. In regard to the American war, he took occasion to say:

"It was a matter in which they in England, and especially shipowners, were deeply interested. Civil war had now broken out, and he deplored it as much as any man, but in traveling through the States he saw that separation was a mere question of time. It was clear to his mind that, however well a Republican form of government might answer with a limited number of people in a limited territory, when a nation amounting to upwards of 30,000,000 people, spread over thousands of miles, consisting of 33 States, and each State a self-governing State, with interests opposite to each other, and with feelings in many respects totally differing,—*however well a Republican Government might answer on a limited scale, it was it was impossible to guide a vast country such as the United States by that form of Government.* As he said before, to his mind it was a mere question of time when the States should separate. In this question it was their duty to act upon the principles which he was glad to see were daily gaining ground in this country—those of non-intervention. (Cheers.) As Lord JOHN RUSSELL had made one step to acknowledging the Southern Confederation as belligerents, *he felt that when the proper time arrived, it would be desirable that he should take another step in advance, and acknowledge the Southern Confederation as an independent Power.* (Hear.) *It must come to this in time, and if England and France, at the proper moment, acknowledged the Southern Confederation as an independent Power, it might stay the cry for revenge, which he was sorry to hear coming from the North against the South*—it might stay the desire to march vast armies into the Southern States for the purpose of subduing these States, and might tend to save much bloodshed. *The adoption of this course would prove of great benefit, not only to the people of England and the people of Europe, but of great advantage in time to the people of America themselves.* (Applause.) The movement for separation of the States was not the impulse of the moment. Those who suppose that this movement has arisen within the last six or twelve months were under a sad misapprehension. He had many friends—many excellent friends—in the Northern States—but he was bound to state to this meeting that he conscientiously believed that the system of taxation which they had carried out had been a system of great injustice to the Southern States. So far back as 1828, they commenced a system of high tariffs. In 1833, the tariff was increased to such an extent that South Carolina entered her protest, and then threatened to do what she has now carried into effect, viz. to secede from the Union. She said, "We are ground down with taxes which the people cannot pay." Upon that, the Northern States entered into a "compromise tariff." That tariff subsisted for ten subsequent years, the taxation or high duties upon imports being gradually reduced, until, in 1843, when protection it was agreed should cease, and the duties to be levied for revenue purposes only, should, after that date, not exceed 20 per cent. But, in 1846, Congress passed a higher tariff—higher, he believed, than in 1828; in 1846 they increased that tariff, and they had all heard of the Morrill tariff passed in the present year—passed at a time, too, when the Southern Senators were not in the House. On many articles of that tariff they imposed a duty of not less than 200 per cent. When they looked to the exports of America, and where these exports came from, they could not be surprised that the Southern States resisted what they considered to be oppression. Last year the exports amounted to $350,000,000, and if they analyzed that account, they would find that, out of this $350,000,000, $250,000,000 consisted of the produce of the Southern States, and upwards of $200,000,000 consisted of cotton; while less than $100,000,000 comprised the exports of the North. What was the consequence, speaking to men of business? With the exception of the gold which was sent across to meet the balance of trade, all those exports were paid in imports bearing high protective duties—from our own country to a large extent. The consequence was that the Southern States, being in a minority in the Federal Legislature, had practically no voice in the distribution of those taxes, though paying their proportion of these taxes as 2½ was to 1. It was not surprising, then, looking at those things, that the South should make a stand and say, "We will in future govern ourselves, as we have not the weight in the Federal Legislature which we think we are entitled to." Those gentlemen in that room, familiar with history, were aware that the Americans—the forefathers of those who were now resident in the Northern and Southern States—rebelled after they had sworn allegiance to the throne of England, whereas *they who were now seceding had sworn no allegiance to the Federal Government, but had sworn allegiance to their respective States.* They rebelled, and they would remember reading in history the words of Mr. PITT. Every man in this country, no doubt, holds the sentiments which PITT then held; and every man admitted that when a great people had arrived at the position that they were competent to govern themselves, and when they felt that they were oppressed with taxation, that they had a right to govern themselves. Now, look at the consequences of the attempt at coercion. The Southern States had a population of nearly 13,000,000; eight and a half millions of which consisted of whites. The ten States which had seceded had a population of between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000, and 5,000,000 of those were whites. He learned from high authority that the Southern States could turn out an army of close upon a million of men, well trained in arms. Their whole policy seemed to be to stand upon the defensive. *He had reason to believe that they never had, and had not now the most remote idea of attacking Washington;* but they would defend their States and their homes to the very utmost. While they would not attempt coercion, they would resist any attack on the part of the Northern States to force them into reunion.

BRITISH PORTS OPEN FOR THE CONDEMNATION OF PRIVATEERING PRIZES.

From the London Times.

The following communication on the subject of letters-of-marque suggests points on which all the principal merchants connected with America are anxious to obtain some definite view:

MAY 22, 1861.

SIR: The commercial community is at present in the greatest uncertainty as to the consequences resulting from the British Government having decided to concede to the Southern Confederacy of North America the rights of belligerents. A vague impression seems to prevail that Southern privateers would have to bring their prizes into a port of one of the seceded States in order to get them legally condemned, and it is generally concluded that, as the United States navy is about to establish a close blockade of all Southern ports, privateers, even if they succeeded in eluding the blockading vessels and in getting to sea, would find it next to impossible to bring their prizes into port for condemnation.

The best legal authorities on the subject seem, however, to establish clearly that Captains can bring their prizes into neutral ports and have them condemned—while lying in such neutral ports—by prize courts sitting in the captor's country.

I find the following in *Arnould on Marine Insurance and Averages*, vol. 1, p. 676:

"It was for some time supposed that a prize court, though sitting in the country of the captors, had no jurisdiction over prizes lying in a neutral port, and Lord STOWELL in one case seems to have acted on this principle. Subsequently, however, though he still admitted the correctness of the principle, yet he felt himself bound by the contrary practice which had for so long a period prevailed, and acted upon the rule which is now definitely settled and sanctioned—viz., that the condemnation by a court of captors sitting in the country of the captors upon prizes carried into a neutral port, and remaining there, is valid by the general usage of nations. There can be no doubt, and in fact it has been so decided, that a belligerent prize court sitting in its own country has lawful jurisdiction to condemn as prize captured ships brought into the ports of an ally."

Further, vol. 1, page 678, sec. 244, the proposition is: "That the sentence of a foreign Court of Admiralty on questions of prize is conclusive evidence in our Court upon all points within its jurisdiction, and upon which the sentence on the face of it professes to decide, but upon none other."

And again, vol. 2, page 834: "And the condemnation, in order to be legal, must be pronounced by a Prize Court of the Government of the captor, sitting either in the country of the captor or of his ally. The Prize Court of an ally cannot condemn, nor can a Prize Court of the captors lawfully act as such in a neutral territory; but the Prize Court of a captor sitting in the country of his own Sovereign or of an ally, has lawful jurisdiction over prizes carried into neutral ports, and remaining there at the time of passing sentence. Smart vs. Wolfe (3 T. Rep., 283;) schooner *Sophie* (6 Rob. Ad. Rep., 138, in notes)."

Also in Charles, Lord TENTERDEN, revised by Sergeant SHEE, *On Merchant Ships and Seamen*, page 20-21 a: "The doctrine of the British Courts proceeds, as it is at once seen, not so much upon its supposed correctness as upon the general usage of nations, and particularly of Great Britain. The question has been argued upon principle in the Supreme Court of the United States, and after elaborate discussion, it has been finally adjudged that a condemnation of prize property while lying in a neutral port, or in the port of an ally, is valid, and may be rightfully proceeded in by the Courts of the captors. Hudson vs. Guestier, 4 Cranch Rep. 293, S. C.; 6 Cranch, 281; The Arabella and Madeira, 2 Gall Rep., 368; Story, note to American edition, p. 16."

From these extracts it would seem that, as the law stands now, a privateer with letters-of-marque, issued by Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, may take his prize into any British or other neutral port—say, in the West Indies, in the Pacific, or in European waters—and, while lying there, have her legally condemned by a Prize-Court, sitting in Charleston, New-Orleans, or Mobile, the sentence of such Court being virtually binding upon our Courts.

My object in claiming space for these remarks is to elicit some decided and competent opinion as to the real state of the law respecting this very important subject, and either to allay vague fears or show clearly the dangers we may have to guard against.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
FREDERICK LEHMANN,
(Firm of Naylor, Vickers & Co.)

THE DEFENCE OF THE CANADAS.

From the London Post.

We believe that Canada, equally with England, will stand neutral in the quarrel, and that the provinces of British America will be enabled to maintain their own without fear of aggression on the part of any assailant. But to be forearmed is true and sound policy. The battle field may extend from Washington to the south and west; but though Canada, from the loyalty of its people and its geographical position, may be exempted from all part in the contest, the policy which dictates military preparation, can neither be gainsaid nor controverted. We believe that, as a consequence of the Morrill Tariff, the stream of commerce and of emigration will be diverted from the United States to Canada. We have no apprehension that war's alarms will resound in the provinces. We find that whilst separation is an accomplished fact in the United States, British North America is clamorous for Federal Union. When we remember that Canada, Nova Scotia, and New-Brunswick possess a population equal to that of the thirteen colonies which eighty years ago revolted from this country, we cannot believe that they have no weight and authority in the future destinies of the American continent. Owing to the folly, the turbulence, and the violence of the South, the balance of power has been virtually transferred from republican America to monarchical Canada. At the request of Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS, the regular troops in the province are about to be augmented; but the true solution of the question of self-defence depends upon the volunteers, whom the home Government, with a view to the inquiries of the Military Colonial Expenditure Committee, now sitting, wish to patronize and extend. It is fortunate that the founder of the movement is Sir ALLAN M'NAB, a gallant and honest soldier, who has equally proved his loyalty to his mother country and his devotion to the best interests of North America. But it is the duty of Canada, on public and commercial grounds, to be prepared. It is stated that thousands of British subjects are flocking, with their goods and money, into Canada, being desirous of escaping from the horrors and calamities of civil war. The course of trade will be diverted from the belligerent Powers to the only State which by its inland waters can communicate directly with the North and the West. If the balance of power should fall to the lot of British North America, Canada, by her energy, activity and preparedness, is wisely showing her appreciation both of her duties and rights at a great and important crisis, which a year ago no man living could have foreseen.

BRITISH SAILORS IN THE AMERICAN WAR.

From the London Times.

The Government at Washington would, we apprehend, be very indignant at any proposal on the part of the neutral States to be allowed to go on board American ships of war and pick out each its own subjects, and to carry them home and punish them under its Foreign Enlistment laws; nor would the Government of Montgomery be tolerant of any claim on our part to stop its cruisers and insist upon being satisfied that every sailor was a man who owed no allegiance to Queen VICTORIA. Our chief difficulty, therefore, in this matter, will be to preserve our neutrality in spite of the belligerents. If it be broken it will not be by reason of any partiality in the British Government, but by reason of the machinations of one or both of the warring factions. It is we ourselves who have the strongest possible interest in preventing our seamen from engaging in this terrible war. To America this is an internecine and fratricidal conflict. If we were to take part in it by lending ourselves to the detestable trade of privateering it would be to us nothing less than a civil war. It would be Portsmouth against Plymouth, and the paid-off sailors of one English ship of war against the paid-off sailors of another English ship of war. We should be Englishmen fighting each other other on the seas for a quarrel in which we have no interest. Nothing could be so discreditable and so discreditable and so disastrous. If it should turn out that notwithstanding the Lord Chancellor's that such an act would be murder, Englishmen caught in American privateers are hanged as pirates, there will be a strong inclination in England to hold that they deserved their fate. Whether they be plundering in the name of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, or fighting for high wages under Mr. LINCOLN, they will be equally mere mercenary cut-throats, and will be utterly disavowed by their countrymen. *We believe, if it should unfortunately happen that privateers should steal forth in this American quarrel from English ports, that the public would see with great satisfaction the merchant who furnished the warlike stores, the ship-builder who furnished the ship, and the captain who commanded her, all punished together as confederates.* This, however, is contrary to the law of nations, and Lord ELLENBOROUGH offers to all such offenders the consolation that some time after they have been caught and hanged, there will be a strong diplomatic protest delivered on their behalf.

ENGLAND AND FRANCM MUST STAND BY THE UNION.

From the London Herald (Derbyite.)

The Governments of France and Great Britain are scarcely likely to differ on the policy to be adopted in the present crisis, and it is not improbable that this question has already been discussed by the two Cabinets. The Emperor NAPOLEON resided for some time in the United States, and is fully competent to judge of the relative strength of the relative strength of the rival sections; and *when M. Thouvenel declared that the maintenance of the Union is necessary for the interest of France he doubtless spoke the sentiments of his master.* The Emperor NAPOLEON is opposed to a disruption of the Union, and it is rumored that he has even gone so far as to offer aid to President LINCOLN against the seceders. We have no means of ascertaining what are the intentions of our own Government, or the individual opinions of any statesman in the Cabinet; *but we do not believe it will conduce to the welfare of Great Britain for the two Powers to be at issue on this American question.*

ENGLISH MEDIATION OFFERED.

From the London Star (Radical.)

The war must end in an accommodation of some sort, however severe the struggle, however decisive the issue. The South may be thoroughly defeated, but cannot be destroyed. *Surviving the conflict, she will be in a position to negotiate with her victors.* The more she is humiliated, the mere she will be embittered. On the other side there will be exhaustion, or at least weariness. The conquerers will be divided, and the vanquished will find advocates for clemency among the claimants to the spoil. Either secession must be permitted, or terms of reconciliation adjusted. Even the victorious Repulican North—the Free-Soilers and Aboolitionists—may be glad at such a stage to accept the mediation we now urge them to invite. They can have no nearer kinsmen, no truer friends than the Liberals of the mother country. In the name of those men—in the name, at any rate, of Liberal principles, and of the Liberal cause throughout the world—*we beseech the New-England communities, so nobly forward in the strife, to pause ere they irrevocably commit themselves to the chances of battle; and to trust the interests of liberty rather to the arbitration of its friends in Europe than of the blind and senseless sword.*

THE BRITISH FORCES ON THE NORTH AMERICA STATION.

From the London Times.

It may not be uninteresting to our readers, considering the present disturbed state of affairs in the United States, to glance over the following list of Her Majesty's ships on the American seaboard, which has been carefully compiled from official sources, and comprises the number of ships, guns, men, horse-power, tonnage, and the commanding officers on the North America and West India station:

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Horse power.	Tonnage.	Officer Commanding.
Nile	90	850	500	2,622	Cpt. E. K. [illegible]
St George	90	880	500	2,719	Cpt. Hon. [illegible]
Cadmus	21	260	400	1,446	Cpt. H. [illegible], C.B.
Jason	21	270	400	1,711	Cpt. E. B. [illegible]
Terror	16	60	200	1,954	Cpt. F. [illegible]
Valorous	16	220	400	1,257	Cpt. W. [illegible], C.B.
Racer	11	120	160	579	Com. Admiral Lyons
Imaum	10	88	..	1,776	Com'r. H. Dunlop.
Desperate	8	170	400	1,038	Com. J. F. Ross.
Barracouta	6	170	300	1,053	Com. W. Wood.
Firebrand	6	195	410	1,190	Com. J. Bruce.
Gladiator	6	195	430	1,210	Com. H. H. Hickling
Hydra	6	130	220	818	Com. R. V. Ham'l'n
Spiteful	6	170	280	1,054	Com. W. C. F. Wils'n
Styx	6	165	280	1,057	Com. J. H. Cave.
Landrail	5	60	80	425	Com. T. H. M. Mart'n
Nimble	5	50	80	435	Lt.-Com. J. D'Arcy.
Nettle	2	23	20	211	Tender.
Onyx	2	23	30	211	Tender.
Skipjack	2	37	60	233	Com. J. Murray.
Kite	3	170	170	309	Steamtug.
Jasper	1	80	80	301	Lt.-Com. W. H. Pym
Kingston	.....	..	..	.	Tender.
Pyramus	.....	4	..	920	Receiving hulk.
Weymouth	.....	6	..	820	Receiving hulk.
Despatch	.....	..	..	..	Sheer hulk.
Devonport	.....	..	..	..	Anchor flag.
Doterel	.....	..	..	..	Receiving ship.
Dromed'ry	.....	..	..	..	Convict ship.
Marianne	.....	..	..	..	Receiving ship.
Medway	.....	..	..	..	Convict ship.
Safety	.....	..	..	..	Receiving hulk.
Tenedos	.....	..	..	..	Convict hulk.
Thames	.....	..	..	..	Convict hulk.
Total	339	4,195	5,380	25,336	
FITTING OUT, &c.					
Mersey	40	594	1,000	3,733	Cpt. H. Caldwell, C.B.
Ariadne	26	435	1,000	3,202	Capt. Vansittart.
Chall'ngr	22	260	400	1,462	Capt. Kennedy, C.B.
Rinaldo	17	165	2 00	878	Com. Hewett, V. C.
Driver	6	165	280	1,056	Com. H. Nelson.
Total	111	1,619	2,880	10,331	

The *Mersey* sailed last week for the above station. The *Ariadne* has been ordered home from the Mediterranean to refit for the above station; and the *Challenger*, *Rinaldo*, and *Driver* are progressing fast in their equipment.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 16.

The *Observer* of the 16th, says the Opposition intended to try another party division on the Budget, to-morrow night (17th May). It is not upon the motion of Mr. NEWDEGATE, that the decision will be taken, but it will be proposed to leave out of the Ireland Revenue Bill, the clause which effects the paper duties repeal. There has been no notice given, nor any intimation of a division by the Opposition, but a very pressing whip has been made by Col. TAYLOR.

VIENNA, Tuesday, May 16.

This day an inquiry has been instituted by the Criminal Tribunal of the Vorarlberg, with reference to the fanatical persecution of the Protestants, by the people in that Province.

Financial and Commercial by the Australasian.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds continue dull, but without any material fluctuation. Consols closed, on the 24th, at 91⅞@91¾ for money, and 91¾@91⅞ for account.

The discount market was rather easier, and good bills were taken at 5¾ ₱ cent. The business at the Bank of England was moderate.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion of £587,345—the total amount held having fallen below twelve millions sterling.

MESSRS. BARING BROS. quote Bar Silver at 5s. ⅞d.; Dollars, 4s. 11½d.; Eagles, 78s., nominal.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 25—A. M.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The market this week has been characterized by the operations of speculators and exporters, both of which classes of buyers have extended their purchases to a large amount, while the trade, although partially stimulated by the continued animation, have been cautious in their purchases. The supply on sale of the lower descriptions has prevented any material change in these kinds, but the middling qualities have recovered the decline of last week and are ⅛d. ₱ lb. dearer." The sales of the week have been 80,520, including 19,000 to speculators and 16,320 to exporters. The sales yesterday were about 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. The market closed steady at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	8⅜d.	Middling Orleans	7⅞d.
Fair Mobile	8⅛d.	Middling Mobile	7⅞d.
Fair Uplands	8⅛d.	Middling Uplands	7 11-16d.

Stock on hand estimated at 1,111,510 bales, including 903,640 American.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There has been no market since the last steamer, owing to the Whitsuntide holidays.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather has been very favorable for the crops. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report the market exceedingly dull for all articles. Flour neglected at a further reduction since Tuesday of 6d. ₱ bbl. Quotations, 27s. 6d.@31s. Wheat offered at a decline of 2d.@3d. ₱ cental since Tuesday, but business very small Red, 11s.@12s. 9d; White, 12s @14 . 6d. Corn very dull, and fully 1s. lower. Mixed pressed for sale from the quay at 32s.@32s. 6d.; Yellow, 33s.@33s. 3d.; White, 33s.@35s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef in steady demand, at late rates. Pork quiet, but firm; no new American here. Bacon slow, at 1s. decline, and holders anxious to sell. Cheese again rather cheaper. Lard very dull and prices barely maintained; small sales at 53s.@55s. Tallow dull and easier; North American, 53s. for best.

PRODUCE.—The *Brokers' Circular* quotes: Ashes quiet, at 35s. 6d.@36s. for Pots, and 38s @39s. for Pearls. Sugars dull and heavy. Coffee—Sales unimportant. Rice opened quiet, but closed rather firmer. Sales of Carolina at 24s. Resin rather lower; sales of Common at 6s. 6d.@7s., on the spot, and 6s. 6d., to arrive. Spirits of Turpentine languid, but a better feeling at the close; sales at 47s. 6d.@50s. Fish Oils dull—no sales worth reporting. Linseed Oil in steady request, at 30s.@30s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

MESSRS. BARING BROS report: BREADSTUFFS very quiet, and FLOUR lower; American quotations unchanged. IRON very dull; bars and rails, at £5@£5 2s. 6d.; Scotch pigs, at 49s. SUGARS quiet, but steady. TEA unchanged; common Congou, at 1s. COFFEE very firm, at full prices. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, at 49s. 6d.@50s.; rough nominal, at 13s.@14s. LINSEED, 6d. lower. LINSEED CAKES quiet; New-York barrels, at £10 7s. 6d.; Boston bags, at £9 17s. 6d. LINSEED OIL firm, at 29s. 6d; offered less freely. FISH OILS neglected. RICE quiet. TALLOW, 57s. 6d.@58s. for N. C.

LATEST QUOTATIONS OF AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.	Business
United States 5 ₱ cent. red. 1874.	70 @ 75	
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent	48 @ 52	47 8
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., red. 1875..	80 @ 82	
Do. 7 ₱ cent........do......1875	84 @ 86	[40½d.
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid dis.	40¾ @ 39½ d.	40¾ 39½
Do. do. all paid	60 @ 62	60
Mich. Cen. 8s, con., 1869	79 @ 81	
Do. (s. f'd) 8s, '82	81 @ 83	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ cent. (sinking fund) 1885	60 @ 65	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	82 @ 84	
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. 1864	90 @ 92	91
Do. do. 7 ₱ cent. (s. f.) 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. do. 7 ₱ c. con. bs, 1876	90 @ 92	
Do. $100 shares	66 @ 68	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ₱ c. '67	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ₱ cent., 1859	90 @ 92	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ₱ c., '83, assent.	75 @ 78	
Do. Bonds, 7 ₱ c., '62, '71, '75, do.	48 @ 52	
Do. shares, assented	20½ @ 21½	20¾ 19¼ 21
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1865	96 @ 98	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ₱ cent. 1872	94 @ 96	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ₱ cent., convert.	83 @ 85	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ₱ cent., ster.	81 @ 83	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₱ cent., 1870	78 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	15 @ 20	

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(By Telegraph to Queenstown.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY 26—The sales of COTTON yesterday (Saturday) were 8,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and steady.

The BREADSTUFFS market is dull.

The PROVISION market is steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING—Consols closed to-day at 91⅝@91¾ for money, and 91¾@91⅞ for account.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Shares 40@39 dis.; Erie, 21@22.

The *Australasian* has £221,000 in specie on board.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

MAY 23—Orleans *tres ordinaire* is quoted at 109fr.; *bas*, 103fr. The market is steady with sales of 11,000 bales during the week. The total stock in port amounts to 300,000 bales.

From Havana.

MERCANTILE INTELLIGENCE—THE LIGHT ON CAPE HATTERAS EXTINGUISHED.

By the arrival of the *Columbia* we have late news from Havana.

The markets have not materially changed since last advices. Sugars have been sustained at a slight advance; Nos. 11 and 12 at 5¾ to 6¼ reals ₱ arobe. Stock here and at Matanzas about 300,000 boxes last evening. The shipment for European markets have been active throughout the week. Molasses very dull for clayed, at 1 to 1¼ reals. Muscovado 1¾@2¼ reals.

Freights for vessels of the United States as advised, per hogshead for European countries, £1⅛@£2⅜ in advance.

Exchanges improved. London, 4½@5 premium; New-York, par@1 premium; Paris, 7@8 discount; New-Orleans, no business. United States Gold Coin, 5 premium.

The bark *Caroline Ellems*, of Rockland, from Pensacola with a cargo of lumber, bound to Cienfuegos, ran ashore on the night of the 13th ult. on a coral reef on the Jardinallis Bank; vessel bilged and filled, became a total loss, together with the cargo, except a little material that was put on board a schooner bound to Boston. Capt. ELLEMS came from Havana in the steamer *Columbia*.

The *De Soto* arrived at Havana on Thursday morning, 30th, at 5 o'clock, and would leave for New-York on Sunday morning, 2d inst., at 8 o'clock.

Capt. ADAMS, of the *Columbia*, reports that the light on Cape Hatteras is extinguished.

The *Columbia* has made the passage in 3 days 21 hours, notwithstanding the first 24 hours out experienced heavy northeast wind and sea.